The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Jan. 13 by Ocean Telegraph.

OMINOUS NEWS FROM THE EAST

Ministerial Crisis at Constantinople.

Large Reinforcements for the Greek Insurgents Landed in Candia.

Report that Garibaldi has Also Gone Thither.

Rumors of Discontent and Revolt in Bosnia.

Opposition in Hungary to Austrian Military Measures.

TURKEY.

Ministerial Crisis—The Cretan Insurgents Reinforced from Greece.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 13—Evening.

Dispatches from the East report that a Ministerial crisis has taken place at Constantinople, and also that the Porte has recalled his Ambassador from Athens.

It is also reported that a large number of reinforcements for the Greek insurgents have been landed in Candia from Greek ships, and that the Cretans are receiving fresh supplies of arms again.

Report that Garabaldi Has Gone to Candia.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 13—Evening.

A report from Madrid states that GARIBALDI has gone to the Island of Candia.

The Eastern Question Growing More Serious—Probability of a European Conference.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The London *Globe* has an editorial in which it says the Eastern question has become so pressing that it demands the immediate attention of the European Powers. It is the opinion of the *Globe* that a general conference of the leading Powers will be proposed on the subject.

Anticipated Revolt in Bosnia.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

Advices from the East report that an insurrection is on the point of breaking out in Bosnia.

RUSSIA.

State Ball for the Benefit of the Suffering Cretans.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The Czar and members of the Imperial Court were present at a ball lately given in aid of the suffering families of the Cretans.

JAPAN.

Terrible Fire at Yokohama.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

Advices from China report that a great fire had occurred at Yokohama, Japan, causing a loss of over five millions of dollars.

PRUSSIA.

Correction of a Rumor about Bismarck.

BERLIN, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The *North German Gazette* denies that BISMARCK has issued any diplomatic circular, as was recently reported.

HUNGARY.

Opposition to the New Scheme of Military Reorganization.

PESTH, Sunday, Jan. 13.

A motion has been introduced into the Hungarian Diet, declaring that the decree lately issued for the reorganization of the army is void and of no effect, and that all who order its execution shall be punished for treason.

MARINE NEWS.

Wreck of a French Bark.

BORDEAUX, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The French bark *Orizava*, Capt. BERTAND, which sailed from New-Orleans on the 13th of November for this port, went ashore in the Gironde and became a total wreck.

Arrival Out.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The steamship *Helvetia*, which left New-York Dec. 29, has arrived out.

FINANCIAL.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Jan. 13.

United States Five-Twenties are quoted at 75¼.

ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

Lull in English Politics—The Question of Universal Suffrage—The Great Indian Pageants—An English "Man in Black"—The Everlasting Irish Question—Remarkable Windfalls.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1866.

There is a dead lull in English politics. Gov. EYRE has been cited to appear and answer to a charge of murder. He has not been arrested. He may not be indicted; but the Committee has collected funds for his prosecution, and must do something. The popular feeling, however, is clearly against prosecution. "He went too far, but he meant well, and his energy saved Jamaica," expresses pretty nearly the popular feeling. The wish to prosecute him is confined to a small party. There is no great swell of public indignation that would render his trial a popular movement.

Two influences are working against the suffrage reform—one is the supposed effects of Trades Unions upon British interests, and the other the action of the political majority in America. It is a fact that a ton of pig iron can be laid down in London cheaper, if made in Belgium, than if made in Staffordshire. Even the freight is less. The English railways can get rails, locomotives, probably the entire plant of a road cheaper abroad than at home. How then are wages to be kept up in England to a third more than is paid in neighboring countries? And what could be expected were the balance of political power given to the artisan classes who have done so much to cripple and ruin British trade and manufactures, and who might be expected, when they had got political power by trade organizations, to carry out trades union principles by act of Parliament. As to the influence of the American example, we are told by all the leading journals that the majority over there has set aside every Conservative principle—that the Constitution is but an act to be amended at the will of a caucus, that the Supreme Court is no protection against the acts of a despotic majority, and that the veto power of a President is no longer of any value. If a written Constitution, which all are sworn to observe, is no barrier against the power of a majority, what would become of the throne, the peerage, of all those institutions which are supposed to give stability to a State? No, the governing classes are clearly less inclined to give power to the masses of the people than they were six months ago. Mr. BRIGHT has less influence. The attacks upon him—the denunciations of his political course are growing bolder and more severe. Mr. KENDALL, a member of Parliament, in a speech a few days ago, made some remarks about Mr. BRIGHT, for which he was taken to task by a friend of the latter, to whom he writes:

"If you wish to hear precisely what I have to say about Mr. BRIGHT, I think you will soon have an opportunity, as I intend to speak freely about him whenever I have an occasion. Or if your wish is to have my opinion of your friend in writing, I beg to say I believe him to be the most disloyal, the most mischievous, and the most dishonest member that the House of Commons has seen for the last half-century."

In fact, the unchecked and seemingly reckless action of the dominant party in America, the open contempt for the doctrines and provisions of the Federal and State Constitutions, and all those checks and balances that used to be boasted of by Americans as so wise and wonderful, are having much the same effect upon the conservative classes in England as the principles and practices of the French Revolution of 1793 had at that period. In the approaching session of Parliament, I venture to say that the action of the American Congress will be much oftener quoted as a warning than as an example.

The Governor General of India has lately held, at Agra, a grand and magnificent assembly of some hundreds of East India Princes, with their attendants—a wonderful and gorgeous Oriental spectacle, second only to the great feasts held in Babylon, when a thousand Princes came to do honor to their Sovereign. Here the descendents of the rulers of two hundred millions of people, belonging to one of the oldest and richest nations of the world, came together to profess their loyalty to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, the representative of Queen Victoria. "The pageant," we are told,

"Was of Oriental brilliance—a great scene of barbaric chivalry—elephants and horses, chariots and banners, gorgeous dresses and the glitter of arms. But, conspicuous in the swarthy procession, with its glow of Eastern costume and decoration, marched a plain body of British troops, followed by a battery of Armstrong guns, emblems of the new Empire which has been created, and the central personage, the recipient of all the homage, was a simple English gentleman, who is not even a noble. It cannot be without a sensation of pride that an Englishman imagines for himself this purple and golden spectacle, this enthronement of English power amid Oriental pomp, this picture of our countryman distributing the rewards of loyalty to a hundred subject princes, who are eager to obtain the Star of an English order. They are all our subjects or feudatories; we assign them their relative ranks; they enjoy their honors in dependence upon our pleasure; we are the masters of them and of India. All that spreading region of gr[illegible], hoary with tradition, sacred to the oldest memory of man, colored by long ages of splendor, hieroglyphed by long ages of ruin, deep with the dust of an awful history, solemn in its vastness, its secrets of an utterly hidden past, its traces of mighty changes and conquests, its wonderful glory and wonderful shame, its enchantments of beauty, its monuments of art, and grace, and genius, and luxury, has been practically subdued to our sway. Princes make their reverence to the Viceroy, who count their tenants and their revenues alike by millions."

So much of the *Standard's* poetry. Let us come down to the plain prose of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which says:

"Let us flatter and congratulate and cajole ourselves as we may, these gatherings must be distasteful and humiliating to the magnates of the land. It is a painful reminder of their fallen state; a self-glorious, almost insolent assertion of our own power and strength. No possible words that a viceroy can utter, let him be ever so wise or ever so eloquent, can convince such an assembly that it is really for their good to be subject to the Queen of England. Their loyalty is all lip-loyalty. The Mogul, the Mahratta and the Sikh hate us equally in the depths of their hearts."

There is a delightful confession; and the writer apprehends, not unreasonably, that these great gatherings may give these lip-loyal princes the very opportunity they desire to concoct an insurrection that would sweep the 70,000 British troops from India like so many dry leaves before a tornado. An Ireland with two hundred millions of people, and no question of mixed race and no Orange loyalty. But this viceroy, instead of holding a great and triumphal assemblage of diamond glittering princes, one of whom gave a champagne supper to eight hundred English guests, should have been sitting in sackcloth and ashes for the crime of permitting a quarter of a million or more of the people he was sent to govern to die of a needless famine. At the moment he was receiving the servile and hypocritical protestations of loyalty, thousands of British subjects were dying of hunger. But if we have the extremes of wealth and misery, of luxury and starvation here in London, what can we expect in our dependencies on the further side of the world?

They tell us of "the man in black" who goes round to the Paris journals to tell them what had better be omitted of the day's sensations. Is there a black man in Dublin or London to give the English Press its cue on Irish affairs? Simultaneously with the news that there was great excitement in America about an Irish insurrection; that volunteers were being raised and money and arms contributed, we are assured that all danger of an outbreak on this side has happily subsided. It may be so; it may be that there has been no danger at any time; but the fact that there is now a force of fifty thousand men in Ireland, including the police, nearly all armed with breech-loaders, looks as if the Government had at some time believed that there was danger, and had provided against it. That it is now in a condition to crush any probable or possible outbreak may well be believed. Every suspected man in Ireland is either in prison or closely watched. Men are daily arrested on the most frivolous pretences—the possession of a six years old patriotic newspaper, or a song in an old copy-book. I cannot learn that the precautions of the Government are in the least slackened. The police make their rounds armed with rifles and are to have breech-loaders. The garrison troops go to church in strong detachments and supplied with ammunition, and the barracks and arsenals are vigilantly guarded.

Even the little island of Jersey, on the French coast, and which should belong to France, on the principle of nationalities, has been the scene of a Fenian excitement. Large amounts of American gold were exchanged at the banks, suspicious strangers were seen, telegraphic communication with the main land was found to be interrupted, and it was believed that the Head-Centre meant either to capture Jersey, and make it the base of his operations against the rest of the British Empire, or to take this unusual route from Paris, where he may be concealed, to the scene of his expected operations.

If Ireland is, as a Government paper assures us, "profoundly at peace"—if Fenianism is a myth and rebellion a delusion, why, asks the *Irishman*, are so many young Irishmen keeping Christmas in prison?

"For the last few weeks we have been showing what a cowardly and bloodthirsty state of alarm our rulers have been in. They would make a Jamaica of Ireland; they would reënact the scenes of India; they would blow the peasant Celts of Ireland from the cannon's mouth. Irish rebellion was the one terror of their minds. And now it turns out (on the authority of the Government organ) that there is no Irish rebellion at all. A handfull of "Irish-American military bravoes" came over and made a sensation, and, contented with this, went back across the Atlantic—that was all!"

It may be that the best policy for those who want reforms if not independence for Ireland, would be to keep up just so much of an insurrection as would leave their necks out of the halter, until Parliament was compelled to abate the nuisance, by granting the reforms demanded. Throw upon England the cost, the trouble, and the irritating alarm of an apprehended outbreak, without the satisfaction of slaughter, or the grim gratifications of the gallows, and the Government might be worried into making all the concessions that the most sanguine Fenian could hope to gain by a more sanguinary and glorious outbreak.

But the one idea of patriotic and rebellious Ireland is "hope and help comes from the West!" The *Irishman* has a Christmas poem, a rich picture of peasant life in Ireland, but this thought pervades it. As the storm whistles round the mud-walled, thatch-roofed, turf-warmed dwelling, they are thinking of the wild Atlantic billows where

> "In cabin or on surf-swept deck
> They flock, the exiles of our land,
> Our blood, our kindred, kith and race,
> Rolled seaward by tyrannic hand."

And comfort themselves with the thought that

> "In that great West, that glorious land
> Where heart and energy expand,
> They whom we love are masters—lords
> Of all than Heaven to man accords.
> Beneath their ax the forest rings;
> Under their tread the city springs."

And if the colleen bawn sings of her lover, this is still the burden of the song:

> "Oh, brave Johnny Desmond sailed over the ocean,
> To find a free home in the sun-setting West,
> Away from the island of silence and stillness,
> Where decay is our portion and peace our unrest.
> Oh, Johnny was off in the wars and the struggles,
> And carried his head high through twenty campaigns,
> And the flag that he bore was the stripes and the starlight,
> Through tempest and battle, through snow-falls and rains.
> And looking at times to that weather-beat standard,
> He prayed, as the flag of the rebels went down
> In the thunder of conflict, Deliverer, grant me
> To yet bear a flag with a harp and no crown."

To the English, no doubt, there seems to be a bit of Hibernian confusion in the same men putting down a rebellion on that side of the Atlantic and raising another on this—fighting for one Union and against another with equal ardor—but the English cannot understand either American or Irish politics, and must be left to their prejudices and ignorance. The English rule is: Sympathy, money, ships and guns for every rebellion that don't hurt us; a long rope and a short shrift for every one that does! Hurrah for the Poles, the Hungarians, the Greeks, the Italians, the Southern Americans! To — with the Sepoys, the Jamaicans and the Fenians! After all, the British nature is only rather a striking example of human nature in general.

The Fenian leaders have declared that the present was the last opportunity for the salvation of Ireland; that it was "now or never" with them; that the failure of the present effort would leave no hope for the future. An English statistician has shown that in a few years Ireland will become depopulated, by causes now in action. Emigration is carrying off to England, America and elsewhere vast numbers, nearly all of whom are the young and vigorous, upon whom the peopling of the island depend. Few emigrate after forty; the consequence is that the population of Ireland largely consists of the middle-aged and the aged. When they die there will be none to take their places. The next census will show a largely-diminished population, a great proportion of deaths, and few marriages or births.

"Rambling threats of war in the East." Week after week we are assured from Constantinople that the Candiote insurrection is crushed out. Another story comes from Athens every time. Now we hear that thousands of Italians and Greeks have gone to take part in the rebellion—that men, arms and supplies are landed in spite of the Turkish blockading squadron; that the Turkish Commanders are furious at seeing in the ranks, fighting fiercely against them, the uniforms of the officers of King GEORGE of the Hellenes and the red shirts of the Garibaldians. It is now war to the hilt. The amnesty offered by the Sultan having been refused, the Turks give no quarter. A British steamer has taken off 340 refugees, mostly women and children, flying from their burning villages. In the London *Times* is a list of subscribers to the rebel fund—mostly of Greek bankers and merchants in London, who give from £100 to £500. I see the names of two Greek ladies down for £200 each. There are also many English subscribers, who give their money ostensibly to the refugees. But the *Times* complains that Continentals will not make a distinction between these Greeks and the Poles, Hungarians, &c., who fight for liberty and nationality, and the Irish. The Fenian cause has almost as much sympathy in France, for example, as the Italian or Hungarian. So the *Times* explains that whereas the Greeks are Greeks, and whereas the doctrine of race and nationality is good everywhere on the Continent, it is good for nothing in Ireland, because there has been such an intermixture of races—Celtic and Saxon—that the pure Irish breed is a very scarce article, and in point of fact, the Irish are nearly all English, if they but knew it, and ought not to govern themselves, but to be governed accordingly.

However this may be—whether the Irish will ever understand that they are really English, and that their notion that they are not is only an Irish blunder,—there are signs that we are at the beginning of the end with respect to Turkey. The sick man is worse. The day is at hand for the Moslem to be driven out of Europe, with the power of a new crusade—a crusade of breech-loading rifles, rifled-cannon and iron-clads. I feel sure that it is coming, and that it is not far off; and also that the great struggle for the rule of the Orient, for the Land of the Cross, will be between the Roman Catholic and the Orthodox Greek powers of Europe. Russia has abolished the Concordat with Rome. The Czar declares himself head of the Church in his own dominions, and those who have joined the Roman Church are to be brought back to the Greek. It looks, therefore, as if the great contest would be between the Roman Catholic Powers and Russia, first for the possession of Constantinople, and then for Jerusalem. In this contest Poland might be reconstituted, or might unite with Hungary, and the whole East be transformed. For France and Austria to unite now, we are told, would be to force Prussia into an alliance with Russia. But Germany is not yet united, and on a religious question half of Germany would go with Austria rather than with Russia. All this, however, may be postponed until after the great Exhibition of 1867.

Rome was never so quiet as since the French evacuation. There is not the sign of disturbance. A proclamation from MAZZINI has been posted upon the walls, but it calls upon the Romans to put down the monarchy of VICTOR EMMANUEL, which has betrayed them. The danger is not from the King or his Ministers, who are anxious to make peace, but from the revolution. "Always deal with the Pope," said the first NAPOLEON, "as if he had a hundred thousand men behind him." The actual Emperor, and the Kingdom he has aided to establish, have taken this advice, and they are trying to settle some very difficult questions. On what terms can the Pope be reconciled to the King of Italy? From the Papal point of view there should be confession, restitution, penance. The King might confess, but how can he restore, and what would be his penance?

Sometimes a quiet little fact gives a better clue to political action than a whole blue book of diplomatic documents. Here is one, then, bearing upon the papal question. The son of the French Ambassador at Florence and the nephew of the Marquis DE LAVALETTE have entered the Pontifical Zouaves, in which are serving as officers and privates numbers of many of the best families in France. The Pope is tranquil at Rome—even the Ex-King of Naples does not think of leaving.

Here are also some other little facts, which may have a bearing upon the near future of European affairs. The Russian Government is diminishing its naval and rapidly increasing its military efficiency. It has just ordered 100 cast steel cannon from the great works of KRUPP, at Essen. The Bavarian Government has also ordered ninety-six of a similar character of the Bochum Company. Every Power in Europe, except England, is making guns—to kill.

England is the country of remarkable windfalls—of fortunes falling from the skies, in the most unexpected and fairy-tale fashion. An ex-policeman of London, the other day, came into a property of £150,000. He had been living on the police pension of, I think, 14 shillings a week, which is given after 20 years' faithful service. The lawyer who got it for him made it a condition that he should give £25,000 to his poor relations, and another £25,000 to certain hospitals for the benefit of the poor. A miserly old Scotchman, one FERGUSON, has just died immensely rich—died very suddenly as he was signing a check for £10,000. He was struck with paralysis when the name was half written. He left his property to charities and to hundreds of poor people, whom all his life he had utterly neglected. Day-laborers, masons, carpenters, and in one case a poor fish-hawker, suddenly became possessed of thousands by lottery in which they had not even bought a ticket. He had not been within the walls of a church for forty years, so he left £100,000 for the spread of the Gospel. The case of Mr. D. D. HOME, to which I have before alluded, is as curious as any I know of. He was perfectly penniless and in great trouble; he clung to the valuable presents he had received—keepsakes he would scarcely have parted with to keep him from starving; and his expectations of property from the estate of his wife were only at the end of a tedious litigation. At this juncture a rich old lady, and an entire stranger, adopted him for her son and heir. She gave him £24,000 in cash just for his immediate needs, and a few days ago handed him his Christmas box of £6,000—$30,000. "Why," said he, telling of this little token of maternal affection, "it's like a fairy tale, isn't it." And the best of it is that the adopted son and adoptive mother are entirely delighted with each other.

FERGUSON, the Scotch miser, would quarrel like a beggar for a sixpence; and though he could not give up his money as long as he lived, had not a miser's enjoyment in its possession. He used to say, "I am a poor rich man—burdened with money, but I have nothing else." Miss COUTTS is richer, but she is as generous as she is rich, and expends probably four-fifths of her income in various charities, and though vexed with improvident poor and unorthodox bishops, she has her reward.

When NAPOLEON called the English a nation of shopkeepers, he might have mended the phrase with an adjective. FOURIER compared shopkeepers—storekeepers, as you Yankees say—with so many spiders with their nets spread out, waiting grimly in their dark parlors behind for the silly flies, their customers. The London shopkeeper is not content to sell you sand for sugar, cornmeal for mustard, manipulated lard for butter, and all sorts of mixtures for tea, coffee, spices, jams, and everything that can be adulterated, he cheats you in weight and measure besides. During the past year eight hundred dealers have been convicted and fined for these mean dishonesties in one London Court. I doubt if one in ten were brought up who deserved to be in that small district. Some had been fined three or four times—worthy, respectable church and chapel going people, who go to the parish church or Mr. SPURGEON's tabernacle every Lord's Day. Of these 800 there were 250 publicans, who, in Scripture times, were accounted a bad lot, and only five milkmen. The milkmen, as a rule, give good measure, but water their milk abominably. The publicans water their liquors all they will bear, and make one barrel of beer into three—but their customers still have tastes to be satisfied, so they take measures to cheat them. A nation of shopkeepers—but the big wholesale dealers, railway men and bankers are getting as bad as the costermongers, whose half pound weights never go over six ounces. There are certainly honest people left in England; only you cannot always be sure of finding them when they are wanted.

Mr. ULLMANN has been astonishing the Italians, and especially the Florentines. Having organised a concert troupe, with CARLOTTA PATTI as his prima donna, he announces a series of "unprecedented concerts on the American system." The Italians have no belief in any music but their own, even in Europe. To talk of giving concerts in Florence on the American system seems to them about as absurd as to propose to bring them Hottentot literature or Esquimaux art. So they are waiting for the American concerts. But CARLOTTA PATTI they are likely to have heard of, for the doors of her concert room were so mobbed by eager crowds the other day at Lyons, that the police had to be reinforced by the military. Let me add that the bewitching ADALINA has come out as a composer, first of a successful waltz, and now of a song.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

A Diplomatic Flurry at Paris—Mr. Seward's Dispatch—The Empress Eugenie and the Pope—The Contemplated Journey to Rome—Christmas at Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 28, 1866.

The presentation of Gen. DIX at the Tuileries, the precedence given to the General, and the denial of the French Government in regard to the famous dispatch of Mr. SEWARD of the 23d of November, continue to occupy the attention of the Press.

In regard to the presentation of Gen. DIX, it appears that there has been a regular tempest among the other members of the Diplomatic Corps presented the same day, because of the prominence given to the General in the columns of the *Moniteur*. The Emperor's speech in reply to Gen. DIX was the only one given, and the Turkish Ambassador, who ranks the American, and all other Ministers as well, by his superior title of Ambassador, has succeeded in obtaining reparation so far as to have the Emperor's speech in reply to his published this morning in the semi-official *Constitutionnel*. The speeches of the other Ministers presented on the same day, as well as the replies, have not been and will not be published; and yet two at least of the States represented that day—Brazil and Bavaria—occupy a high rank in the Diplomatic Corps of the European Courts.

As regards the denial of the French Government about the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD, the terms of denial are that "the French Government has never been made acquainted with it," and not "has never received it," as quoted in my last letter. Now, this dispatch did not require that Mr. BIGELOW should leave a copy of it in the hands of the Foreign Secretary, and it is the custom under such circumstances for the Minister either to read it to the Secretary, or to write a dispatch of his own embodying the points, but in whatever language he may see fit—contained in the original document. I have heard it said that Mr. BIGELOW did both of these—that is to say, that as soon as Mr. SEWARD's dispatch was made out he sent a *résumé* of it in his own language and over his own signature to M. DE MOUSTIER, and that a day or two later he read the original dispatch entire, as written by Mr. SEWARD, to the Foreign Secretary.

Upon what authority then, does the French Foreign Secretary deny that he ever had any acquaintance with this document? Was he instructed from Washington that the document was only written for home consumption, and that he might deny ever having seen it, and the American Government would not complain of the denial? And will he be permitted to go to the extent of suppressing from the yellow book the dispatch of Mr. BIGELOW, giving a *résumé* of the document.

One of the bad effects of the denial has been that certain of the ministerial papers here have ventured to declare that the dispatch was apochryphal, that it was manufactured by the American Press, or at least that Mr. SEWARD only wrote it to produce an effect on the elections, and had never sent it to Paris!

The announcement that three ironclad frigates were to accompany the French transport fleet to Mexico, created a certain sensation, until one of the Government papers explained that the agents of JUAREZ were trying to get out privateers from American ports, and in case of success might play sad havoc with the transport fleet if the latter were not well protected. The explanation appears to have satisfied everybody; but whether it is the correct one or not is another question.

It is said now that the Empress' voyage to Rome, which in the first place gave great delight to the Pope and to Cardinal ANTONELLI, because it was understood to be a voyage of piety and of condolence to his Holiness, was countermanded for the reason that the latter was made to understand that the object was to intercede for a reconciliation with Victor EMMANUEL, and then no longer desired that the voyage should take place. In other words, if the Empress should go exclusively for the interests of the Pope, the Pope would be delighted to see her; but if she went to intercede for a reconciliation between the Pope and his countrymen, he did not care to see her. Some mischievously inclined people have said that the Empress was going to demand from his Holiness a packet of compromising letters and documents which had passed between NAPOLEON and MAXIMILIAN, and which CHARLOTTE, in her first moments of derangement, when she believed every one about her was trying to kill her, had placed in the Pope's safe-keeping. But this sort of thing is not done in this way, and the report may pass for one of the many *méchancetés* that are always floating about in the political world of Paris. It is much more likely that the Empress' first impulse was to pay a visit of piety and devotion, and that on all hands it was sought at once to convert it in reality into a visit which should avail something for the healing up of the political situation, and that under this view of the case the Emperor saw that the visit would be indiscreet, and so countermanded it.

The *Moniteur* parades with a certain amount of ostentation the announcement of the naval disarmament of Russia. But [illegible] the *Moniteur* knows as well as anybody that the strength of Russia is on the land and not on the sea; that when she wants to be strong on the land she must disarm on the sea, so as to have more money and men for the land service; that her only weak sea points are in the Baltic, and that for the sufficient defence of these she is building Monitors, which supersede for defence and render useless all the old sea-going frigates. So that the naval disarmament of Russia may mean either war or peace, and the end aimed at by the *Moniteur's* parade of this event is entirely lost.

A professor at the Sorbonne, M. GIRAUD, former Minister, opened his course of lectures, a few days ago, on international law, and in the course of his first lecture attacked the policy of Louis XVI. in aiding the Americans to obtain their independence, and in signing the treaty of 1783. He declared that the only healthy policy for France was that enunciated by NAPOLEON III. in the Congress of 1856—the policy of non-intervention. The professor is a Bonapartist, and therefore failed to tell his hearers what he thought of the French intervention in Mexico.

Christmas Day was celebrated by impressive services at the two American chapels, as well as in the various churches of all denominations in the city. At the American chapel, in the Rue de Berri, Rev. Dr. ELDRIDGE preached, and the music arranged by Dr. CRANE, who held the piano, was led principally by Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON and Mrs. WM. RIGGS. They sang the *Te Deum* of Mr. PERRING, of New-York, which appears to contain some notes from "Poliuto," and which was executed in a manner to do honor to author and executants alike. At the Episcopal Church Rev. Dr. LAMSON officiated, and both churches were crowded.

From Warsaw we learn that Mrs. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, of New-York, continues her triumphs as a *prima donna* in Italian opera, her last production being *Marguerite* in "Faust."

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Vacant Bishoprics—The Convocation at Rome—Baron Ricasoli to the Prelates—American Affairs in Europe.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1866.

Two letters have just been printed which have attracted attention here, and should attract attention beyond the limits of Italy for the value of the principle which they put in discussion. Certain Bishops, who for their disloyalty were removed from their dioceses, were afterward, by an order of the Government, restored to their places. Most of them seemed to have a just appreciation of the act of clemency which overlooked their offences. Those who had taken up their residence at Rome, on the 15th of November last, soon after hearing of their pardon, wrote a letter to the Baron RICASOLI, to which the Minister made an immediate reply. The correspondence was not intended for publication, but as the *Unità Cattolica* a little while ago printed the Bishop's complaint, the official journal has now given the letters of the prelates and the answer. It affords satisfaction to the Italians that their acute Minister has got the best of the argument, as he generally does in every such controversy. The strong point which the Bishops wished to make they set forth in the following language: "Oh that Italy also may soon enjoy the magnificent and imposing spectacle which has lately gladdened the free citizens of the United States in the City of Baltimore. More than forty Bishops and Archbishops, beside mitred Abbots and inferior prelates, came together in National Council, according to the rules of the Church, without leave being asked of any Federal or State authority. These, after sending a salutation of homage to him who holds the highest place in the Church, His Holiness the immortal PIUS IX., wishing him long life, with the preservation of all the rights of the Holy See, commenced their sacred discussions with the most intelligent liberty, without any restraint being imposed, and without any guarantee being demanded in favor of Federal or local law; and when their acts in Council shall have been approved by the Pope, they will be proclaimed and executed in every city and village, with every spiritual sanction, without *exequatur* or *placite—i. e.*, license or good pleasure. Yes, perfect liberty of the Church, and there will no longer be seen in Italy Prefects arrogating to themselves the strange task, to say no more, of determining what religious ceremonies shall be allowed with external show, and what shall be confined to the walls of the church; limiting also, in the expenses of public worship, the number of candles and lamps to be lighted; and determining the hour and the minute for beginning and ending the sacred functions, while unlimited license is allowed to profane spectacles." And in the same strain they go on with their argument.

Baron RICASOLI's reply proves, with so much other evidence, that he is qualified to be the leader in the work of enlightened reform, which Italy, with so much courage, is now carrying forward. Had not the grizzle of our national vanity stiffened into the hard bone of national pride, we should be in danger of being spoiled by the flatteries which are now heaped upon us. The eminent French political economist, MICHEL CHEVALIER, in opening his course of lectures at the College de France, has, in a remarkable discourse, held us up for imitation to the French people, in more respects than those which touch our political success. He makes us out to be the most enlightened example of industrial and economic wisdom, and in other respects more advanced than European communities. He promises his audience frequent illustrations in his course of lectures, drawn from the example of the United States.

We have received a good deal of abuse from Europe during the past six years, and it seems that the time has again come when everybody recognizes that we are entitled to fair treatment. Honest praise is gratifying, and here is a specimen taken from the close of an article in a leading French review, upon LABOULAYE's *History of the United States*, recently published. "As to WASHINGTON, his work is not less grand or glorious. It opens a new era in history. With all the eclat of his genius, CÆSAR has left a name whose meaning is despotism. WASHINGTON, after having so powerfully contributed to Congress independence, established a wise and well-ordered Republic and left to the future, not an example of triumphant ambition, but an example of patriotism and of virtue. In less than fifty years, as M. LABOULAYE so well says, thanks to the strong *sève* of liberty, we have seen erected an empire, which before the end of the century will become the greatest state of the civilized world, and which, if it remain true to the thought of its founders, if ambition does not arrest the course of its future, will present to the world the unheard of spectacle of a Republic of more than one hundred millions of men, richer, more happy and more brilliant than the monarchies of the Old Continent. And in this behold the work of WASHINGTON."

Connected with this, reference should be made to the discourse by M. VILLEMAIN, just read at the annual meeting of the French Academy, in which a tribute is paid to that great, good man, President LINCOLN, and the announcement made that the prize of the Academy next year will be given for a poem on his death. Thus do the God-appointed saviours of the race become immortal.

An order has been published by the Italian Minister of the Interior that all the convents in the kingdom, with the exception of certain ones named in Lombardy, must be given up by the 31st of the present month, in execution of the law of July 7, of this year. It will be hangman's day for several thousand monks. God will have mercy on their souls, but who will take care of the bodies of these nearly helpless creatures?

A day or two ago it was officially announced that the railway through from Florence to Rome was actually in operation. It was a gratification to know that it was no longer necessary to brace oneself up for the old scuffle getting through the gate of what has so long been called the Eternal City. The distance from Florence to Rome is about 180 miles, and it makes one smile or frown to hear that it takes not less than sixteen hours to make it by rail.

ANGELICO.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

The Fate of the American Constitution.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 28.

In an old country like our own the meaning and design of particular institutions is always capable of being made the subject of antiquarian controversy, and the question whether this or that institution was really set up with any specific object at all is always open to discussion. It is not so in America. We know exactly who framed the Constitution of the United States, what were the objects which they had in view, what were the dangers against which they guarded, and what were the precautions to which they trusted. If, for instance, we read the *Federalist*, we shall see exactly what HAMILTON and JAY thought of the prospects of the Constitution, and of the dangers by which it was threatened. Compare the objects of the Constitution-makers with the history of the Constitution itself, and you get as good an illustration as to the limits of legislative power as history supplies. The great point which the writers in the *Federalist* are continually urging is that the Central Government of which they advocate the establishment did not in any way endanger the local institutions of the individual States or the liberties of the population. Its great specific peculiarity—the point in which it differed from all other federations which had existed up to that time—was its direct jurisdiction over individuals within its own sphere; and HAMILTON exhausts his ingenuity in proving that this was essential to its efficacy, and in no degree dangerous to the general liberty. Great care was also taken to provide checks against what is nowadays called the tyranny of the majority. The whole scheme is, in a word, a system of elaborate checks by which State rights get the control of about one-half and National Unity the control of the other half of the new institutions. The Senate represents the States, the House of Representatives represents the nation, and so on. In short, unity in multiplicity was the object to be attained, and every provision which could be made for that object was made. Where the sovereignty lay was a question left undecided. That it did not lie in the different bodies constituted by the Constitution was clear; neither Congress nor the President, nor the Supreme Court, nor all of them put together, were sovereign. The sovereignty was vested in one of two sets of persons—namely, either in the majority of the adult males throughout the whole Union for the time being, or else in the majority of each State, including its right to secede from the Union. This question remained unsettled, and, indeed, the attempt to settle it would simply have made any negotiation impossible. It was accordingly left to settle itself, and we have now the opportunity of seeing the result.

It would, perhaps, be difficult to imagine anything less like what the founders of the Constitution proposed to themselves than the state of things which at this moment exists in the United States. The forms of the Constitution are no doubt preserved. All the functionaries appointed by it are still in existence, and all its elections are duly held, *but it is as clear as the sun at noonday that the old safeguards and balances have altogether broken down.* The sovereignty of the States is proved by direct experiment to be vested in the numerical majority of the whole population for the time being, and not to be divided amongst the different States. The States themselves are made the subjects of punishment. Their powers and privileges are taken away, and Congress practically does what it pleases. Nor is this all. The Constitution was arranged with the greatest care so as to prevent this very result. The Supreme Court has a right to declare, when the matter is brought before it in reference to any particular case, that this or that act of Congress is unconstitutional, and the President himself is armed with powers, which he has always used far more vigorously and effectively than a constitutional king would dare to use the powers which he might possess theoretically, the object of which is to restrain Congress, or at all events delay, any unconstitutional action on its part. All is completely in vain, as much in vain as the system of double election, which it was supposed would prevent the choice of the President from being purely Democratic. The only result of the double election is that the electoral colleges do not elect at all, but are composed of mere delegates, whilst the authority of the President himself is in one way or another either evaded or beaten down. If he could contrive legally to get matters into such a state that Congress must either give way to him or else break the terms of the Constitution by overruling him, it appears pretty clear that, law-loving and law-abiding as the Americans not unjustly boast of being, they would do whatever might be necessary, at the expense, *if necessary, of violently deposing the President, rather than not have their own way.* History is full of proofs of the great truth that facts are facts, and that no legislation that ever existed can permanently alter them. No Legislature could ever hold a real King with an army which would obey him, and a nation which liked the King and his army better than the Legislature. *No set of rules will ever prevent King Majority from ruling where he is really King and knows it.* Sovereignty in short is a question of fact, and means only, which is the strongest? and the answer to this, be it what it may, always makes itself felt in the long run in every particular instance.

It does not, of course, follow from this that legislation is useless, *but only that it is not omnipotent, that the laws made in one generation will not bind the next unless they suit it*, and that something much wider, much deeper, much more nearly universal than legislation mainly determines the form of a government from time to time. At the same time, there is no doubt at all that legislation is one of the determining causes of the form of government, and at any given moment it is probably the most powerful of all. By passing a law you cannot indeed change the general current of events, especially in a nation so large as the great modern nations are, but you can give time to this or that interest or class to exert the whole of its strength, to do what it has in it to do, to make the best terms it can for itself, and to influence to a considerable extent the general course of affairs. If it were worth while to give proof of a proposition so clear in itself, the history of the American Constitution gives better illustrations of it than almost any other chapter in history. What can, for example, be a stronger instance of the truth in question than the fact that by mere electioneering, and in particular by the three-fifths clause, one small part of the minority—namely, the slaveholders of the Southern States—domineered for very many years over the whole policy of the Union, and though they were unable to turn the ultimate course of events, and at last brought ruin on their own heads by the attempt to do so, wielded a degree of political power for about two generations altogether out of proportion to their real importance in the country?

Parliament a Hundred Years Ago.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 29.

Whatever may come of the Parliamentary Reform which everybody believes we are soon to enjoy, and whether or no the House of Commons will be the better for the change, it is pleasant to turn over the pages of the old memoirs and histories and letters, and study the phenomena of parliamentary life as it was a hundred years ago. It is not for the mere gratification of national Pharisaism that we compare what peers and "honourable gentlemen" did in those very good old times with what we do in our reformed era. One can really honestly enjoy the contrast without turning up one's eyes in solemn hypocrisy and saying, "Lord, we thank Thee that we are not as other men were," and can, moreover, apply it to some practical end. As it happens, too, a hundred years ago the nation was witnessing the early stages of that conflict of principles which was finally brought to a close only in our own generation, and the relationship between King, Lords and Commons became what it is at this very hour. We all know what the House of Commons is to-day, and certainly we ourselves have been the last to deny its shortcomings and the more than questionable influences which are brought to bear upon its individual members. Let us see, then, with what weapons King, Lords and Commons once fought their battles when a violent party crisis was at hand, and the Sovereign and his Ministers were eager for the carrying a measure they had set their hearts upon. It is necessary to look back only four years more than a century to meet with one of these edifying illustrations of the manners and customs of our ancestors in all their startling luxuriance.

The question was, how to ensure a working Parliamentary majority in support of the unpopular peace with France and Spain which has just been concluded by Lord BUTE, as soon as he had turned out the elder PITT and the Whigs, and the King, who had been on the throne two years, was boldly feeling his way toward governing as well as reigning. PITT was still the idol of the nation; his power in the House of Commons was enormous. BUTE was detested, and the popular jest against him was the parading of a man's boot in company with a woman's petticoat, as a joke upon his name and his alliance with the Tory Queen-Mother. There was nothing for it, therefore, but to purchase the votes of all the purchasable members of the House with hard cash and good places, and to put the screw unscrupulously upon every man and woman down almost to mere domestic servants, who were in any way connected with the peers and commoners who were to be coerced into submission. And this is how they did it. HENRY FOX, who as a reward was afterwards created Lord Holland, was made Secretary of State and leader of the House, and commissioned to do the work at his own discretion, and regardless of expense. The King, with all his uprightness, joined heartily in the scheme. "We must call in bad men," he said, if the "Grenville Papers" are to be believed, "to govern bad men." FOX, then, first tried the Duke of Cumberland and the Duke of Devonshire, but was repulsed. Then, writes WALPOLE, "leaving the grandees to their ill-humour, he directly attacked the separate members of the House of Commons, and with so little decorum on the part of either buyer or seller that a shop was publicly opened at the Pay Office, whither the members flocked and received the wages of their venality in bank bills, even to so low a sum as £200." Afterward it was found out and confessed by the Secretary of the Treasury that on one single day no less than £25,000 of the public money had been paid away in bribes. In the way of terrorism, FOX struck at once at the highest game. Three peers were deprived of their Lord-Lieutenancies; SCHULTZ, a gentleman of the bedchamber, was dismissed, that his post might purchase a willing M. P. Admiral FORBES was dismissed from the Admiralty to make room for another; Lord ORFORD got the ranger ships of St. James' and Hyde Parks; Marshal CONWAY was sent out of the country with a military command, and the Duke of York was sent off to Italy. Small clerks in Government offices and in the excise were turned out because they had been nominated by the Whigs; a well-deserved pension to a poor man in Sussex was stopped because it had been given by the Duke of Grafton; and the widow of Admiral CAVENDISH, who was housekeeper at a public office, was dismissed because her husband was akin to the Duke of Devonshire. These were the proceedings of the father of CHARLES JAMES FOX, who, when taxed with the family iniquities of the House of Commons, was unable to deny the truth of the charge. And as everybody knows who remembers the history of Parliamentary campaigns, the iniquities succeeded and their author became Lord HOLLAND, enriched magnificently. On the decisive evening PITT came down, half prostrate with illness, and was carried into the House, and he attacked the Ministry with all his force, though he was too ill to stand while he spoke. But gold won the day, and BUTE and his lieutenant were victorious by a majority of 319 to 65.

And certainly, disgusting as are these records of our national shame, three generations back, it is no small matter for congratulation that such rascalities are now as impossible as the reimposition of the corn laws. We have our Yarmouth and our Totnes, our landlord interests and our railway interests, our Admiralty and our Poor Law Board; but Queen VICTORIA could about as easily turn the whole bench of Bishops into Jesuits as she could buy House of Commons votes by the score, by the open expenditure of bank bills at so much a head. At any rate, it is worth while to do our dirty tricks decently when we do them at all. We have sufficient public virtue among us to make it worth while to play the hypocrite, which is a consolation. A Chancellor of the Exchequer like the Sir FRANCIS DASHWOOD who managed the national finances a hundred years ago, and gave its name to the Medmenham Club, where obscenity and blasphemy culminated in the vilest infamies that England had ever known—such a high State official would now be simply an impossibility. At any rate, therefore, we are not where we were. Whether, after the lapse of another century, we shall have taken another stride as large as that which separates 1866 and 1766 it would be foolish to prophesy. But nevertheless such strides are clearly within the nature of things; and when we chance to be in a very sanguine mood we may anticipate for our great-grandchildren better times than those we live in.

CANADA.

The Fenian Trials—Conviction of Patrick McGrath.

TORONTO, Sunday, Jan. 13.

At the conclusion of the trial of PATRICK O'NEIL yesterday, PATRICK MCGRATH was placed in the dock and pleaded "not guilty." Mr. CAMERON said the evidence against the prisoner was the same in the main points as in the previous case. He would also prove that he acted as guard over certain of Her Majesty's troops captured by the Fenians.

After the examination the counsel on both sides addressed the Jury, the Judge summed up, the Jury retired for a few minutes and returned with a verdict of "guilty."

The Judge deferred passing sentence in order that the objections made by Mr. MCKENZIE, at the commencement of the trial, might go before the upper Courts for decision.

The Court adjourned till Monday at 10 o'clock.

From Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Sunday, Jan. 13.

A telegraph depatch was received here last night by the cable, to the effect that the Confederation delegates of England decided by a majority to remove the Capital of the Confederation from Ottawa to Quebec.

The discount on American invoice for the ensuing week will be 24 per cent.

ALBANY.

Operations of a Swindler—Several Merchants Victimized.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 13.

An adroit swindler succeeded on Friday in cheating a number of our leading jewelry and furniture houses out of considerable sums of money, giving in exchange fraudulent checks, signed CHARLES E. HUNT. In one case he induced the victim to identify the person giving the check. He gives the name of WM. B. HUNT, and it is supposed has gone to New-York. The checks were on the Phœnix Bank of Hartford, of which place he pretended to be a resident.

INDIANA.

Movement for a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sunday, Jan. 13.

The first of a series of addresses on the subject of a prohibitory liquor law, especially directed to the members of the Legislature, was delivered this afternoon, at Masonic Hall, by Dr. O. ABORN. An earnest effort will be made to carry a stringent law, by the temperance men of the Legislature. The subject will be presented to the public, and as many of the Legislature as will attend, each Sunday afternoon during the session just commenced.

TENNESSEE.

Union State Convention—The Metropolitan Police Bill.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The Union State Convention, to nominate candidates for Governor, meets on the 22d of February. A number of counties of East Tennessee recommend the re-nomination of Gov. BROWNLOW.

Chancellor CAMPBELL decided to-day that the law providing a Metropolitan Police System for Nashville was unconstitutional, and decreed a perpetual injunction against the Police Commissioners. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court now in session.

LOUISIANA.

Robbery in New-Orleans—Revenue Cutter Sailed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 12.

Messrs. DUBOIS & OGDEN, brokers, doing business in Carondelet-street, were robbed this evening of a bag containing $5,000 in gold, and a gold check for $8,000. It was taken from a desk during the absence of the parties.

The revenue cutter *Hugh McCulloch* sailed at noon to-day for Havana. Bishop SIMPSON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was a passenger.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Petition for a License Law—Death of a Merchant—Yacht Club.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

A petition for a license law to regulate the liquor traffic, is being circulated in this city. It has already received a large number of signatures.

There were eighty-one deaths in this city last week.

Mr. CHARLES HENSHAW, a well-known merchant of this city, is dead.

The recently formed yacht club of Boston now numbers 140 members.

MARYLAND.

The United States Senatorship—Gov. Swann's Prospects.

BALTIMORE Sunday, Jan. 13.

A great many of the members of the Legislature are here to-day. Much interest will be displayed about the United States Senatorship. A close match is expected in the State Senate; one member is said to have the casting vote, but the chances are all in favor of Gov. SWANN.

OHIO.

Destructive Fire at Willoughby.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sunday, Jan. 13.

A destructive fire occurred at Willoughby, Ohio, early this morning. Among the principal sufferers are W. F. MERRIAM, dry goods; VIAL & HOLMES, grocers; VIAL & FERGUSON, hardware; R. W. PERKINS, grocer; YAXLEY & ABBOTT, stoves. The Post-office and the Merchants' Union Express office were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at $30,000, partly insured.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Fire in Charleston—Flour and Grain Destroyed.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

RIKER's flour mill and grainary, containing 10,000 bushels of grain and 150 bbls. of flour, and other produce, was destroyed by fire this morning. Insured for $41,000, chiefly in Northern companies.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Harrisburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, Jan. 13.

ANDREW JONES, a well-known and respected citizen, died to-day, after three or four weeks' illness. He was one of the trustees of the State Insane Asylum.

The Weather.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 13.—About four inches of snow fell last night, and there is some sleighing. There is a prospect of rain now.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 13.—About four inches of snow fell here last night, followed by a slight rain to-day.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MERCHANT OF BERLIN: AN HISTORICAL NOVEL. By L. MUHLBACH, author of Joseph II. and his Court. Translated from the German by AMORY COFFIN, M. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

BERNTHAL, OR THE SON'S REVENGE. From the German of Muhlbach; 8vo., paper. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The history of the introduction of Mrs. MUHLBACH's works into this country is at once curious and interesting. While the war was in progress, a lady of Mobile received by one of the steamers which succeeded in running the blockade, a copy of *Joseph II. and his Court.* She had the enterprise to translate it, and a publisher at Raleigh, North Carolina, we believe, brought it out. Although poorly printed, and on dingy paper, it had an extensive sale, both on account of its intrinsic merits and because of the scarcity of reading matter in the South. Copies of the work afterward found their way to the North and attracted the attention of lovers of light literature of the more substantial sort. Shortly Messrs. APPLETON & Co. determined to republish all of Mrs. MUHLBACH's productions, and commencing but a month or two ago with *Frederick the Great and his Court*, they now follow up that volume with *The Merchant of Berlin*, and promise to give fourteen more volumes by the same prolific writer, who will undoubtedly by that time be able to take advantage of the popularity she has so suddenly acquired in America, by furnishing other novels of this class if the desire for them shall not then be fully satisfied. Mrs. MUHLBACH evidently does not aim to teach history through the medium of fiction. She simply uses the materials that it places ready to her hand because it is available, and also for the reason that to some readers tales ostensibly founded upon fact are more entertaining than those which are purely fictitious. In *Frederick the Great* she exaggerated the faults or virtues of her leading characters to suit her own purposes, and because she thereby heightened the interest of the narrative; and in the *Merchant of Berlin* she takes the same license, although to an extent less perceptible, because the actors introduced are not so prominent in history, and are therefore less popularly known. There is, however, quite enough of accuracy in her delineations to give her works decided value as pictures of the periods in which their scenes are respectively laid, and she, moreover, writes with a vigor so decidedly masculine that numerous critics have made the very natural mistake of supposing the writer to be a man—a delusion which she apparently aims to foster by announcing herself simply as L. MUHLBACH upon the title-page of her works. In the *Merchant of Berlin* Mrs. MUHLBACH allows her characters to tell untruths to each other with a freedom hardly in accordance with modern notions of propriety; but the work is a decided improvement upon *Frederick the Great* in respect of the vivacity of the narrative as well as of a partial freedom, at least, from that ponderousness with which the actors in all stories of German origin are sure to move. The fact that these novels are devoted to a period in German history to which recent events have given renewed interest is sure to secure them a popularity which their literary merits must sustain. As for *Bernthal; or, The Son's Revenge*, it need only be said that it is apparently one of Mrs. MUHLBACH's earlier productions, and does not compare at all favorably with her later works. It is a story of intrigues and consequent complications in one of the petty German Courts, and is sensational enough to have been produced by Miss BRADDON.

POEMS GRAVE AND GAY. By GEORGE ARNOLD. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Every reader of these poems will inevitably contrast them with those comprised in the volume by the same author, published some months ago under the title *Drift and Other Poems*, and all the friends and admirers of Mr. ARNOLD will regret that his reputation was not allowed to rest upon that collection, which certainly contained nearly all of his poetical productions worth preserving. The volume bears the marks of attempting to better by doing over again what had already been accomplished with much skill and judgment, and such experiments, especially in literary matters, inevitably result in failure. An introductory note reiterates, although with more frankness, perhaps, than before, the estimate already given of Mr. ARNOLD in connection with *Drift*. The editor says: "The poems do not, indeed, strikingly evince that greatest of poetic faculties, imagination. They do not even evince a fixed and controlling intellectual purpose. Yet they reveal, with graphic clearness, one of those finely organized natures—seldom sent on earth, but always sent to bless—in which the fire that burns with such strange, erratic lustre, is the divine fire of genius." These admissions are certainly sufficient to account for any shortcomings which the critical reader might detect in Mr. ARNOLD's poetical productions, but certainly it would have been better for his reputation if the occasion had not been made for offering them. The volume, although rather larger than *Drift*, contains very few poems equal to many in that collection, either in respect of true poetic fervor, delicate fancy, or musical rhythm, and the latter qualities certainly are the leading characteristics of some of the best of Mr. ARNOLD's productions. The editor of the volume tells us that "there remain to be reproduced Mr. ARNOLD's humorous prose writings, his tales and sketches, and those pieces of his comic verse for which he made drawings, and which would lose much of their significance if printed apart from the illustrations. Meanwhile, upon this volume and its predecessor rests GEORGE ARNOLD's title to an honorable fame among the poets of America." Mr. ARNOLD's humorous prose writings certainly secured him a wider reputation than did any of his other productions. A judicious selection from them will undoubtedly be well received.

SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR. A Wife's Efforts at Low Living Under High Prices. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The very form and appearance of this little volume are suggestive of neatness, frugality and economy, and the subject of which it treats is one which closely concerns scores and hundreds of families. The conditions under which this wife endeavored to work out the problem which she found forced upon her were, however, so essentially different from those which families in this City have to encounter, that her experience is of value simply from the suggestions it offers. Two hundred dollars a year for house rent, for instance, would be a decidedly small allowance for a family residing in this City, living as did this, which is afforded as a model for imitation, and economy was practiced in numerous other ways, which would not only be impracticable but impossible here. The author tells her experiences in a pleasant but rambling way, gossiping about her neighbors now and then in true womanly style, but most of the time keeping in view the main point at issue. Whether all who read the book are able to practice all it preaches or not the moral of the story is, after all, an important one—that by living within one's income there is a chance of saving something for a rainy day. This truth is certainly as old as Poor Richard's almanac, but there are thousands of people who have not yet learned to put it in practical operation.

NOTES, CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY, ON THE BOOK OF GENESIS FROM THE COVENANT TO THE CLOSE. By MELANCTHON W. JACOBUS, Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegesis in the Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Penn. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

Few commentaries have had so wide and permanent popularity as that of Dr. BARNES upon the New Testament. The ability of the commentator, the plan of the work, and the thorough manner in which it was carried out, all combined to produce this result, and in this volume Dr. JACOBUS commences a commentary upon the Old Testament which is evidently designed to be the complement and companion to the commentary of Dr. BARNES upon the New Testament. Dr. JACOBUS is widely known as one of the most able and critical of Biblical scholars, and no one could have undertaken this work who is more competent to carry it to a successful conclusion. This volume upon Genesis is popular without being diffuse, and critical without being too erudite.

Miscellaneous.

—The *North American Review*, (Boston, TICKNOR & FIELDS,) for the quarter beginning with the new year, drops the sensational to a great extent and appears quite like its former self, without losing any of its newly developed vigor. The leading paper is upon Capt. JOHN SMITH, and the writer, Mr. H. B. ADAMS, takes a view of his subject decidedly opposed to that of JOHN ESTEN COOKE, who described the Captain in a recent magazine article as "the last of the chivalry." Mr. ADAMS brings strong evidence to prove that this founder of the F. F. V.'s, did not have so strict a regard for the truth as generally prevails among gentleman, and that in all probability the romantic story of his rescue from the Indians by POCAHONTAS was a pure invention. Prof. W. D. WHITNEY, beyond all doubt the most accomplished of American linguists, follows this paper with a profound discussion of "languages and dialects." Mr. PARTON, who has come to be regarded as a standing contributor to the *North American*, exercises his pen upon DANIEL WEBSTER, bringing out nothing particularly new, but giving his own ideas of the great statesman without any reserve. Prof. GILMAN follows Mr. PARTON with a clear *résumé* of the recent expeditions which have resulted in the discovery of the source of the Nile; Mr. C. E. NORTON reviews briefly the first volume, by Mr. STILLE, of the history of the Sanitary Commission; Prof. E. P. EVANS writes regarding the "Office and Influence of Clothes;" C. C. SMITH reviews the second volume of Gov. WINTHROP's letters, published by TICKNOR & FIELDS; and Mr. E. L. GODKIN argues with decided force and marked ability against the idea that a majority is likely to be tyrannical. The book reviews are more comprehensive and better up with the times than they have been in some recent numbers of the *North American*. The criticism upon SWINBURNE becomes decidedly botanical when it asserts that in some of the poems "the conception lacks a definite and symmetrical form. It does not unfold, leaf after leaf from the bud to a perfect flower, but resembles one of those hot-house carnations, where the anthers are cultivated with petals, and their bulk splits the calyx."

—The January number of the *Christian Examiner* (New-York: JAMES MILLER) is as scholarly as ever. Dr. F. H. HEDGE treats of the "Destinies of Ecclesiastical Religion" and H. J. WARNER contributes a critique on "Recent German Literature," confining himself to AUERBACH's writings chiefly. Mr. EDWARD E. HALE reviews the ninth volume of BANCROFT's History, giving it high praise, but indulging in an unnecessary fling at "the boys who write most of the literary criticisms, so called, for the newspapers." Certainly, one who can speak as Mr. HALE does in this article, of a "substratum that is below," ought to have some sympathy with writers less experienced than himself, and it is possible that some of the "boys," so called, could construct a better sentence than this: "The volume which then *closes by* the very curious study of the confederation to which we have alluded, by an analysis of the CONWAY and GATES intrigue, and by the narrative of the foreign negotiations *which brings it to a close.*" This is very much like the lastly, finally, and in conclusion, in which some clergymen occasionally indulge. Then, too, some young writers might object to the phrase "crush *out*," which Mr. HALE uses. The other articles in this number of the *Examiner* are: "What is the Vital Truth underlying the Trinity?" by J. C. KIMBALL; "On Some Conditions of the Modern Ministry," by J. H. ALLEN; "the Atlantic Telegraph" and "Alleged Narrowness of the Christian Faith," both of which are by the editor. The review of current literature is as full and satisfactory as usual.

—A number of gentlemen have lately formed an association called the "Agathynian Club," and they propose to begin at an early day the issue of original publications and reprints of rare, curious and old American, English, French and Latin books. The typography will be that of the Bradstreet Press, and will of course be of the highest excellence. One hundred and twenty copies only of each work will be published; one hundred of which will be for sale, and the remainder for private distribution. In reprinting old books, the style of the original, as regards type and general appearance, will be preserved, so far as may be compatible with correctness and true æsthetic principles. Head and tail pieces, initial letters, wood-cuts and other engravings, will invariably be reproduced in *fac-simile.* The first issue will be a reprint of an exceedingly rare and interesting book, entitled *Advice to the Officers of the British Army*, the authorship of which is generally attributed to Capt. GROSE, a distinguished literary gentleman of the last century. This, it is expected, will be ready for delivery about Feb. 15. Messrs. J. M. BRADSTREET & SONS will receive subscriptions.

—The tenth volume of *Harper's Weekly*, comprising the fifty-two numbers issued during 1866, has just been published. Every one knows that this popular periodical contains pictures of everybody who has become famous, and of every thing notable that has happened during the year just closed. Besides all this there will be found in it several excellent serials, including *Inside: a Chronicle of Secession*, with NAST's illustrations, and a large quantity of miscellaneous literary matter, which furnishes an exhaustless fund of entertainment, especially to the young. Its editorial articles, although frequently extreme in the views they urge, are very ably written, and taken together furnish an epitome of the political history of the year such as can hardly be found elsewhere. A volume of the *Weekly* is, in short, a library in itself, combining artistic and literary attractions in a most entertaining manner.

—From Mr. W. B. BRADBURY, the well-known composer, we have two of his really admirable singing books for the use of Sunday Schools. One, the *New Golden Shower*, is a great improvement upon the work of which it is a revised edition. Many of the pieces in the old *Shower*, which were found to be of comparatively little value, have been dropped out and new material has been substituted for them. The *Golden Trio* comprises the *New Golden Chain*, the *New Golden Shower* and the *Golden Censer*. All these works have had their reputation fully established by the most thorough use in thousands of Sunday Schools all over the land, and their combination in the *Golden Trio* makes up a library of music of this character which years of use cannot exhaust.

—*The Sapphire* is the second of the "Gem Series"—a collection of tales, poems and essays, edited by EPES SARGENT, and published by SHOREY, Boston. The labor of collating is hardly worthy of Mr. SARGENT's capacity and culture; but it is one to which he has assiduously applied himself, with a success that might be expected from his varied reading and experienced taste. The contents of the present volume are diversified and withal fresh, despite their previous appearance in other forms. Among other tales is the "Bellows-mender of Lyons," a translation from the French, and the source of the leading incidents of BULWER's ever-popular play, "The Lady of Lyons."

—With the quaint title of *The Story of a Stomach*, FOWLER & WELLS publish a *brochure* that merits the attention of dyspeptics of every degree. Instead of a contribution to cold-water and bran-bread literature, as might be hastily inferred, it is the record of a reformed dyspeptic, artistically told, and embodying an amount of common sense which must call forth the indignation of the Trall school of philosophers. The writer's specific is the peach-pit, or, in its absence, the bitter almond; but it is plain that change of air, exercise, and generous, though temperate diet, contributed to his cure.

—The *Radical* is a monthly magazine published in Boston, as a matter of course. Its title asserts that it is "devoted to religion," which is doubtless the case, but in the same sense that Gen. LEE was "devoted" to Gen. GRANT while the war was in progress. The January number contains an article defending a well-known English author and authoress for living together as man and wife without the sanction of the marriage ceremony, and there are a number of other papers, all as bitter as usual in their assaults upon religion.

—The *United States Register or Blue Book* for 1867, compiled by J. DISTURNELL, has just been issued by the American News Company. It contains much information useful to all who have occasion to keep informed regarding the details of the organization of the General Government. Unfortunately the army list could not be procured in time for insertion in this edition of the *Register*, and that for 1865 is given in place of that for 1866. This substitution was unavoidable. Mr. DISTURNELL hopes to give the list for 1866 in a subsequent edition.

—The February number of *Demorest's Monthly Magazine*, a periodical which enjoys a wide popularity with the ladies, appears with painful punctuality. It brings down the fashion news to the latest date, gives a variety of reading matter, and also several illustrations. One of these, "The Ascent of the Matterhorn," is a specimen of printing in colors by a new process, which is more noticeable for the promise it gives of what may be done by this method than it is for what is actually accomplished in this instance.

—FRANK LESLIE has added to his list of serial publications a *Boys' and Girls' Weekly.* The engravings are not in the highest style of the art, nor is the periodical a competitor with *Our Young Folks* or *The Riverside*, in respect of typography, but there is in the letter-press a vast amount of miscellaneous reading which is very well adapted to the comprehension of the "boys and girls" for whom the publication is designed.

—CARPENTER's *Six Months at the White House* has had a remarkable run. The publishers—Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON—are about to issue the fifteenth thousand.

POLITICAL.

What Republican Journals Say About Impeachment.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal.

Very few of our exchanges express anything but disapproval of the impeachment movement. Many pronounce it wholly uncalled for, and all, or nearly all, condemn it as inexpedient. It is worthy of notice, however, that the discussion of the subject by the Press, as well as the initiatory proceedings in the House of Representatives, appears to take for granted the idea that the great provision of impeachment in our institutions is, after all, little else than a mere political instrument—a contrivance for getting rid of an officer, especially a President, with whom Congress may have become dissatisfied. The House of Representatives, according to this theory, if it chances not to like the occupant of the Presidential chair, may at any time appoint a committee, and put it on the scent of the Administration, or of the personal doings of the President, till it finds something that looks like malfeasance or misdemeanor, and then, if the Senate is willing to coöperate, proceed to remove him from office and put another in his place.

How little is there in all this that corresponds to the solemnity which should invest the proceedings of the Grand Inquest of the nation, as the House of Representatives becomes when it accuses a public officer of high crimes and misdemeanors. It seems to be a matter dependent on views of party expediency, to be urged forward by party leaders and to be determined in caucuses, like other matters of party tactics. It is as if a Grand Jury should put itself on the track of a private citizen whom they did not like, and see if they could not ferret out something wrong about him, and then proceed to indict him on mere personal or political grounds. * * * It will be a calamity above all present estimate if the power of impeachment should ever thus become subservient to mere party expediency, and it is especially to be regretted that this present movement is inherently tainted with such a tendency. The general tone of advices from Washington is that individually a majority of the Republican members of the present House are opposed to the proceeding which they have consented to initiate. It looks too much like mere annoyance and retaliation, and teaches how dangerous it is for a political body to participate in proceedings that are in any degree of a judicial character. With us the power of the lower House of Congress to impeach and of the Senate to sit on the trial of impeachments is borrowed from the British Constitution, and is, undoubtedly, for ordinary times the best disposition that can be made of this high and responsible trust. But English history is full of conspicuous examples of its abuse, and they have most commonly arisen in circumstances not unlike our own at the present time. Such a prerogative is most likely to be prostituted and perverted when employed by a triumphant party in power, flushed with recent victory in a popular election, and bent on the overthrow of an opponent whom it despises and hates. Should another example of this sort be presented or even approached in the proceeding which has been begun, it is not Mr. JOHNSON alone who will be disgraced, but the Presidential office and the Government of the United States and the whole American people.

From the Chicago Post.

We are not among the number who have deemed it the part of wisdom to undertake an impeachment of President JOHNSON at the present juncture. Deprived of a party by his betrayal of the Republicans, and subsequently by the desertion of the Democracy with which he had allied himself, he is in no position, and has no power to vitally endanger the Government before the expiration of his office. And while President BUCHANAN is a living evidence of what former Presidents could do without risking even rebuke at the hands of Congress, it is well worthy of consideration whether it is for the public good that the political sins of which ANDREW JOHNSON has been guilty, and which, so far as the Public are informed, are white by the side of BUCHANAN's iniquities, shall be punished by so radical a manner as his removal from office. * * The Constitution explicitly states that the President shall be impeached only upon being found guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. Has he attempted to thwart the will of the people in an illegal and unconstitutional way? That is for the Committee of the Judiciary, to whom the subject has been referred, to examine into carefully and decide. It is rumored in Washington that developments have been made, of which the public know nothing, of a grave and serious nature, implicating the President in acts which not only warrant but demand impeachment. If such is the fact let him be impeached, but let the Judiciary Committee have a care how they institute proceedings which may result in acquittal. Such a result would be as lamentable as, in the case of a justifying cause the opposite result would be desirable. It would create for the President what is his most essential want—a party. It would take from Congress what, in the present crisis, it should not risk—the confidence and support of the people.

In fine, then, if ANDREW JOHNSON is to be impeached in accordance with the forms of law in order to vindicate a great principle, and in order that the might and majesty of the popular will may be ever after respected by the servants of the people, the discipline cannot be administered too soon. But let the day be far removed when the Republican Party shall undertake so dirty a work as to depose a President who will not confer upon them his patronage, simply to put in his place another man who will. The recent elections have demonstrated that it is not offices the people are after, but principles.

From the Troy (N. Y.) Times.

Nearly every Republican newspaper of prominence and influence—even including the Radical *Tribune*—earnestly opposes the Ashley movement for the impeachment of the President. In the first place it is ill-timed. Sufficient evidence of criminality has not been developed to satisfy the public mind that the President should be impeached. In the second place, its agitation is damaging to the country. Business affairs are in an unsettled condition, and our finances are peculiarly sensitive to changes. In the third place, the extreme measure should not be entered upon in a spirit of partisanship. Intentional crime should be so apparent that honest citizens of all parties would approve the proceeding. In the fourth place it should not be undertaken except under the pressure of extreme national danger from Executive crimes and usurpations. Now, the President's term of office will expire in little more than two years. Meantime, we have a backbone Republican Congress of more than two-thirds majority to overcome Executive vetoes and defeat Executive usurpations. The country can get along even with a bad President two years more with such a check upon him. The exigencies do not require the impeachment measure. The people do not approve it. We trust there is the good Republican judgment in Congress to defeat this hot-headed and ill-advised attempt. There is other and important business demanding the prompt attention of our National Legislature, and that should now occupy its time and best efforts.

From the Newburgh (N. Y.) Times.

President JOHNSON has unquestionably been guilty of an arbitrary exercise of power. The desertion of his party and the violation of all past pledges do not constitute grounds for impeachment. Such grounds, however, can probably be found in his New-Orleans massacre, in his corrupt use of the appointing and pardon power, in his interference in the Maryland and other elections, in his inebriety, and in short, in his attempting generally to exercise the functions of the legislative as well as the executive branch of the Government.

The dominant party in Congress have undoubtedly the authority and power to hurl him from his position on any one or all of these charges. But the country is not in favor of an impeachment. The people do not believe that the game is worth the powder. They do not care to make a political martyr of Mr. JOHNSON. They are averse to further turmoil and excitement when they can accomplish their aims through peaceable delay. An impeachment trial would doubtless drag along for months, and keep the country in an unhealthy commotion. The impeachment of a President is a most grave matter, and should be resorted to only in the most extreme cases. No precedent of the kind should be established so long as there is any other way open. Such, undoubtedly, are the views of the great mass of the people.

From the Oswego (N. Y.) Advertiser and Times.

There can be no doubt that ANDREW JOHNSON has stooped lower, and carried his acts further to force upon the people views and measures repugnant to them, than any other man who has occupied a similar position. But admitting all this, and that his spirit is equally bitter to-day as it has been in months past, still, Congress has the power to restrain and override him, so as to make him powerless for harm. He may indeed hinder and embarrass the work of reconstructing the rebel States, but he can never prevent its final accomplishment, and that too upon principles approved by the heart of the American people. We admit and believe him to be a bad man—one who, if not restrained, would work us infinite mischief; but this the people fully understand, and are ready to meet.

But once take the extreme measure of impeachment, and while the trial would be protracted and ably resisted, (for ANDREW JOHNSON is not the man to submit quietly,) with many doubts as to the final result, he and his friends would at once assume before the people the attitude of martyrs, whom the *Radicals* were trying to persecute, because they could not control them.

Whatever way else this measure, if persisted in, would result, we think candidly it would make a sure and short path for the Republican Party to walk in, from a large and supporting majority, as they now have, to a weak and helpless minority. The reference Mr. ASHLEY's resolutions have had is right, and indeed the resolutions of inquiry into Mr. JOHNSON's public acts can no harm, but having once examined into them, and if necessary exposed their baseness to the people, there let them rest.

From the Jackson (Mich.) Citizen.

We are not among those who would advise a resort to such a strong measure to right the evils under which the country now labors. True, ANDREW JOHNSON has disgraced the country and his office, and perhaps is guilty of crimes that would warrant his impeachment. In our judgment, it would be far better to endure him till the end of the term, than to turn him out. Keep him where he is, with the strong restraint of Congress to hold him in check, and he can do no harm, but will speedily find his level in obscurity. Impeach him, and you clothe him with importance and invest him with the robe of a martyr. None can deny that he has merited impeachment. He is impeached in the hearts of the people, but it is inexpedient to strip him of his office. Now he can do no harm that Congress cannot remedy. It would be a sad commentary on the country that the Republic found it necessary to impeach its Chief Magistrate, and would give our Government an unstable name. We trust Congress will not resort to such severe measure.

From the Adrian (Mich.) Times.

The question for statesmen to consider in this connection is not whether ANDREW JOHNSON has rendered himself liable to displacement on the principles of unmingled justice; if this were the rule of action to govern the case, the true penalty would not be inflicted by displacement from the high position he has so signally disgraced. Nor is it what the dictates of sympathy for a man in private life would suggest. The interest of this great nation is the question to be considered. Now, that Mr. JOHNSON has, by his conduct, rendered himself perfectly harmless for the performance of any further national calamity is beyond a doubt. True, he may still indulge his petty spleen against officers of the Government holding minor positions; but while that is to be regretted it is not a matter of sufficient importance to justify Congress in the institution of measures which would cost the country millions of money and result in no great national good. The country having so recently passed its verdict against Mr. JOHNSON and his destructive policy, and having thus effectually humbled him and his party, if party it may be called, it is but magnanimous to spare them further humiliation, when it can be done with safety to the nation. JOHNSON is now in the hands of Congress, as LEE, when captured, was in the hands of GRANT. The dignity of Congress requires that as little attention be paid to Mr. JOHNSON as the nature of the case will admit.

ILLINOIS.

The Canvass for the United States Senatorship.

GOV. OGLESBY and Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN having withdrawn from the canvass for the United States Senatorship, and their friends having united with those of Gen. JOHN M. PALMER, that gentleman and Judge TRUMBULL, the present incumbent, are the only competitors for the position. The election will take place on Tuesday of next week, and the friends of both candidates are very confident of success. The Chicago *Journal*, which advocates the election of Gen. PALMER, says of him in its issue of the 7th inst.: "Gen. PALMER was one of our ablest and most gallant military commanders during the late war, both while in the field and while commandant of a department. He proved that he fully understood the issues of the contest, and never was known to make a concession or to give quarters to rebels or traitors. He is a Republican all over—true and fearless—and a great favorite with his fellow-soldiers, who but recently elected him to the head of their organization of the "Grand Army of the Republic." The General is also one of the ablest lawyers and speakers in the West—a man of scholarly attainments and powers, and, should he be elected to the Senate, would be the peer of the best and strongest statesmen in that body. We doubt not that the people will be entirely satisfied should either he or Judge TRUMBULL be elected, for they will feel that the great interests of loyalty and freedom would be safe in their hands under any circumstances."

A dispatch from Springfield, the State Capital, to the same paper, gives the following letter which had not previously been published:

LETTER FROM GEN. PALMER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, Dec. —, 1865.

Hon. L. Trumbull:

MY DEAR SIR: I inclose you a copy of a petition which is being extensively circulated for the signatures of the colored people of this city; and will be presented to the Kentucky Legislature. I prepared the paper for them, as a quiet, modest demand for the recognition of the essential rights of the freed people, seeking to avoid language which could be tortured to the purpose of prejudice and at the same time escape the disgraceful imputation of servility. Still, I have such moderate hopes that it will be favorably received by the Legislature, that I have advised them to look to Congress, and to prepare a petition for its consideration.

You will perceive that the first point presented by the petition is that of residence in the State, or citizenship, if that form of expression is preferred. Chapter 15, Revised Statutes of Kentucky, in all its provisions, limits citizenship to free white people; the laws passed in pursuance of a requirement of the Constitution compel, or are intended to compel, all emancipated persons to leave the State; and Article II., Chapter 93, Revised Statutes, Vol. II., pages 386-7, declares that "any free negro or mulatto, who has since the 11th day of June, 1850, migrated, or who shall hereafter migrate to this State, with the intention of remaining here," shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction shall be confined in the Penitentiary for any period of time not exceeding five years. The whole article is like this in barbarity and injustice, and will, in some parts of the State, be rigorously enforced.

I trust your bill, to which I have seen telegraphic references, in terms or in legal effect repeals these and similar laws.

I suggest that they be defeated by an act of Congress declaring all persons of African descent born in the United States, or any of the Territories, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, to be citizens. By the Constitution of the United States Congress has power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and this power is exclusive of that of the individual States; Kent's Com., Volume I, page 424; 2d Wheaton's Reports, 269. And it is also true that Congress has, by law, naturalized or citizenized certain peoples in gross; (see act of March 3, 1843, with respect to the Stockbridge Indians; Statutes at Large, volume V., page 647;) and instances of collective naturalization by the treaty making power are numerous: In the case of the acquisition of Louisiana, April 3, 1800, the purchase of Florida, 1819, treaty with Mexico, 1848, and by *joint resolutions of Congress*, as in the case of the annexation of Texas, March 1, 1845. If the freedmen are declared by law to be citizens, the legal consequences of citizenship follow and defeat the injurious operation of the laws already referred to. I am aware that there are many jurists and publicists who entertain the opinion that the freed people of African descent are now, in point of law, citizens of the United States. This may be the correct view of the subject, but there is a formidable array of authorities on the other side, and it is certain that the courts, if the question is left in its present state of doubt, will hesitate, falter and decide both ways, for years to come. A few words of legislation will remove all doubts, and what is more, will place the colored race in the class of "freemen" whose political and legal rights are so carefully secured and guarded by many provisions of the Federal and State Constitutions. I attach great consequence to this idea, for most of the oppressive legislation of the States proceeds upon the theory that negroes are not members of the political society, and are not referred to or protected by Constitutional provisions. They are elaborations of the amiably expressed, but damnably conceived doctrine that we find so often in the resolutions adopted by meetings of those political bastards who call themselves Democrats, that "this is a white man's Government," which means that a thief may be a Christian if he only steals from a negro.

The second point presented by this petition is that of protection. There can be no doubt that under the general duty imposed upon the United States by the Constitution to guarantee to each of the States a republican form of Government, Congress may, and ought to, provide for States whose Governments are subverted temporary Governments which ought to be adequate in their powers to the protection of the people in all their essential rights, upon this ground, and this only. *Pro tempore* Governments have been organized in the States whose Governments were subverted and overthrown by rebellion. These temporary Governments possess only such powers as the United States conferred upon them, and these powers are deposited in the hands of its agents. I have always supposed a portion of the powers of such Governments might as well, in point of law, have been deposited with the colored population, or a part of it, as with civil or military officers, or with that part of the white people selected by the Government of the United States for the purpose. I need not argue this, nor anything else, in support of the assertion that it is the duty of the United States, under the Constitution, to organize, put in force and maintain, in States where Government is subverted by rebellion, an effective Government; and that in doing so it must deposit the powers of these Governments with agents of its own. So, I think, is the true theory in case of a partial subversion of a State Government. Such subversion or partial destruction of the State Government is, that it becomes incapable of fulfilling the ends for which Government are ordained among men.

The people of Kentucky organized a system of government for the whole population of the State, which they supposed to be adequate to the protection of all their rights. The outlines of this Government are presented by the State Constitution, which in terms excludes negroes from any part or participation in its benefits, and expressly refers the governmen of the whole race to another system which is known as "Slavery." And thus slavery is made part of the governmental system of the State, comprehending and providing for all the population of the African and mixed races. Slavery, that part of the system intended for these classes, is subverted and overthrown, and the duty of the United States results to provide a temporary government for those left by this subversion without government.

It has discharged this duty so far, through the agency of military officers and the Freedmen's Bureau, and it may, and ought to continue to do so in some effectual way until the State Governments comprehend them within and give them the protection of their political system. I think a law of Congress declaring them to be citizens of the United States would be a long step in the right direction. It seems to me that the States, in excluding the negro from their own system of government, disclaim the only ground of jurisdiction over them, and necessarily, now that Slavery, the only government that is provided for them, is subverted, refer this whole class of persons to the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States. The State Governments do not govern and protect them as freemen, and the States are forbidden by the Constitution of the United States to govern them as slaves. They have a natural right, resulting from their relations to the Government as subjects or citizens, to demand the benefits of government; and their interests, as I maintain, are protected by this constitutional guarantee.

I think that the legitimate practical consequences of these arguments are:

1. That so much of the Governmental system of Kentucky as relates to persons of the African and mixed races is subverted.
2. That it is the duty of Congress to organize a temporary Government which shall supply the subverted powers of the State Government.
3. That the power of the temporary Government must be precisely in its scope, limited to the government of the people who are left without government by the subversion of Slavery, but equal in its powers to the accomplishment of the objects of government.
4. That this Government thus organized must be temporary—limited in its duration to the period when the States shall, by appropriate action, provide for these people a republican government.
5. That the Government of the United States must judge for itself before it can be required to give way to the action of the States, whether the rights of the colored people are sufficiently secured and protected or not.
6. That it ought, before it abandons the government of these people to the States, to secure to them, beyond question, "equality before the law."

Respectfully, JOHN M. PALMER.

ALABAMA.

The Constitutional Amendment—Action of the Legislature—Will the Amendment be Adopted?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Jan. 7, 1867.

The Constitutional Amendment! This is in the mouth of everybody here. It is the all-absorbing question. It is the only topic, connected with national politics, which occupies the attention of anybody.

On the 7th of December last, the Alabama Legislature adjourned for a recess until the 15th of the present month. On the day preceding the adjournment, Gov. PATTON sent into the Legislature a brief but pointed message, calling attention to the threatening condition of things, and suggesting the necessity of accepting the Constitutional Amendment as a means of saving the State. The message very naturally produced much excitement. The excitement, however, did not assume the form of a panic; it simply put men to thinking and inquiring, and that very rapidly and anxiously.

On the morning of the 7th there seemed to be a reasonable probability that the Amendment would be ratified. But just as the Legislature assembled, a dispatch was received from Gov. PARSONS, who was at Washington, recommending that the Amendment be rejected. The contents of the dispatch were instantly made known. It produced an immediate reaction. Gov. PARSON's advice was acted upon, and the Amendment was at once voted down, with but three dissenting votes in the Senate and eight in the House. This, however, should not be taken as a conclusive test of the proposition to ratify the Amendment. Gov. PATTON had sounded the alarm, while Gov. PARSONS telegraphed, in effect, to "be not afraid." The members were just upon the eve of starting home, there was not time to deliberate, and so in the midst of excitement, and some little confusion, the vote was taken. Further than this it was known that the subject would be brought up again when the Legislature reassembled. After the vote was taken, Mr. POTTER, of Cherokee County, gave notice that on the 15th of January, he should move to reconsider the vote by which the Amendment was rejected.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature some of the papers have criticised the Governor quite sharply for the position he has taken, but such has not been the case with those journals of the State which control public sentiment. None of these journals, it is true, have advocated the Amendment, but their general tone shows that the importance of the questions which it involves is duly appreciated by them. A few uninformed and unreflecting editors have attempted, by ill-natured fault-finding to work up an excitement, but no one pays any attention to their petty ravings. In the meanwhile Gov. PARSONS has returned to Alabama. He was several days in Montgomery. Many persons called upon him, but he had little to say. When asked his opinion as to the political situation, his uniform answer was that he had no opinion to express. He did go so far as to say that he thought the Amendment should not be ratified, but so far as I have been able to learn he gave no reason in support of his suggestion on this point. Upon the grave questions as to whether or not the ratification of the Amendment would be a finality, or as to what would probably follow its final and decisive rejection, he was perfectly reticent. It is understood that Gov. PARSONS will be here when the Legislature reassembles. The weight of his influence will doubtless be thrown against the Amendment.

An earnest effort will be made to secure the ratification. It cannot be denied, however, that those who favor the measure labor under many disadvantages. By some they are met with the argument that there is no assurance that the ratification will accomplish anything toward restoration; that the debates in Congress show a division of sentiment among members upon that subject, and that there is no means of telling whether THAD. STEVENS or Judge SPALDING is in the majority on the finality question. Others again say that the Amendment is degrading to Southern honor, and that rather than be the voluntary authors of such dishonor, they would take anything which Congress might choose to impose. There is still another class of objectors, who contend that a rejection of the Amendment would result in nothing worse than leaving the Southern States in their present condition. It is assumed by this class that it is not probable that two-thirds of Congress will go so far as to reduce these States to Territories; or, if such should be the case, the Supreme Court may be relied upon to defeat the measure.

Such objections as these have much plausibility with the Southern people in their present temper. Still there are arguments against them which will be firmly and zealously employed when the Legislature meets. The great thing desired by our people is a definite settlement of the existing troubles of the country. The advocates of the Amendment contend that Congress is bound in honor to accept its ratification as a finality. At any rate, should Alabama ratify it, it would save her from being territorialized. This would be something gained. Again: should Alabama agree to the Amendment, her officials may very reasonably expect a liberal measure of relief by Congress from the disabilities of the third section of the Amendment; whereas Congress might not consider itself under any obligations to grant such relief if the Amendment should become valid without the aid of this State. It is held by many in Congress that a ratification by three-fourths of the States now represented would give validity to the Amendment, and make it a part of the Constitution. Should Congress make a declaration to this effect, then the Amendment would be put in force, and the officials now operating the Southern States would be ousted from office. Inasmuch, therefore, as a rejection of the Amendment would either necessitate a declaration of its validity by the represented States alone or reduce us to a Territory, it would be better, as a mere matter of expediency, to accept it, and ask for a reasonable absolution from the disabilities of the third section.

These and other reasons will be urged in favor of the Amendment. It will be insisted upon by some from considerations of policy, by others from necessity, and still others because it is as reasonable as could be expected under the circumstances. The question will be taken up at an early day. There will be a full opportunity for a calm and fair consideration of the question in all its bearings. It has been voted upon once. Since that time the members have gone home and mingled with their constituents. Whatever action is now taken may be regarded as the deliberate purpose of Alabama. What that action will be, time alone can tell. Some members whom I have recently seen are of opinion that the Amendment will pass. Others think it will be rejected. My own opinion is that the Amendment would be ratified by a decided majority if the assurance could be given that it would be a "finality." But who can give that assurance? That's the question. Prominent persons recently from Washington are of the opinion that it will end the agitation so far as concerns any State adopting the Amendment. These representations will be used to their fullest extent by the friends of ratification. OBSERVER.

THE ARKANSAS DELEGATION.

Report of A Conversation Between the Delegation and Gen. Grant.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 11, 1867.

I had a long and unreserved conversation with the Arkansas delegation, direct from Washington, where they went to confer in regard to the admission of their State. The Committee consisted of Gen. GRANT, JOHN R. FELL and R. C. NEWTON. The delegation also met at the dinner-table of Sec. SEWARD. Gen. GRANT, who was very reticent in political matters, frankly stated to them he knew nothing of political affairs, and was totally ignorant of the sophistries of politicians.

Regarding the Constitutional Amendment, the General declined to express any opinion as to its justice, constitutionality or expediency, but said he would like for at least one Southern State to adopt it, as an experiment, to see if its Senators and Representatives would be admitted to seats in Congress; at the same time expressing the opinion that they would be admitted. He also stated that at the commencement of Congress he urged upon prominent members, if they intended to make the adoption, on the part of the Southern States, of the Amendment the condition precedent the readmission, they ought to pass a resolution to that effect, solemnly pledging Congress to receive the Senators and Representatives into that body. If they did not take some such step, they could not expect the Southern people to take a step that might be preliminary to others that would lead them they knew not where.

On the negro suffrage question he was more decided, stating that he believed that was a question that should be left wholly and entirely with the people of the several States; that Congress, in his opinion, had no right to interfere in that matter, and emphatically declared if the question came up in Illinois, and he were there to vote, he would certainly vote against it. But he said, smiling, if he were in one of the Southern States, he believed he would vote for it, for he was satisfied that he could march the negroes up to the polls and vote them as he pleased, and would thus be gaining instead of losing political power.

They called upon THAD. STEVENS, and say that he insulted them.

The Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina—Circular from Gen. Scott.

Gen. R. K. SCOTT, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for South Carolina, has issued a circular letter, addressed to the landlords and laborers of the State, on the results of the free-labor system during the past year. The work of the past season, he says, has been mainly experimental, and from it the planter may learn to avoid the errors and abandon the theories which the experience thus obtained has shown to be impracticable. In many instances planters have failed to secure paying crops, through ignorance of the free-labor system and general management; in other cases they have overreached themselves in attempting to make unfair contracts with the freedmen, the laborers having abandoned them to labor where better remuneration was offered. Mutual distrust between the planter and laborer, in many cases, has contributed to failure, the principle that the interests of capital and labor are identical, having been ignored by both contracting parties. Gen. SCOTT urges the planter practically to acknowledge the freedom of the laborers to teach them the real obligations which are imposed upon them by their newly-acquired freedom, and to encourage education among them. He recommends the adoption of the labor system of the agricultural districts of the North and West, paying each laborer fair compensation for his services by the day, week or month, as may be agreed upon. In cases where contracts are made he advises that the laborers be given one-third of the crop when they do not receive rations for themselves and family. The system of fines and penalties should be abolished, being productive of more evil than good. When it becomes necessary, through bad conduct or breach of contract, to dismiss a laborer, he should be paid in full to date of dismissal; and if he have a family they should be required to remove also, that he may not be relieved from his duty to support them. When necessary, sufficient advances, either in money or provisions, should be made to the laborer for the support of his family, that he may not be obliged to labor elsewhere for the purpose of procuring provisions, which practice was a fruitful source of trouble and complaint during the past season. The results of the past, Gen. SCOTT says, have convinced him that practical and fair-minded men can succeed with the freedmen as laborers. There is no doubt, if a proper course be pursued by the white citizens, the resources of the State will be more fully developed than heretofore. He concludes by exhorting the feedmen to cultivate virtue, honesty, industry and thrift.

Political Items.

GOV. FLETCHER, of Missouri, in his letter withdrawing his name from the canvass for the United States Senatorship, stated that he must admit that he had desired the honor of that high position, but that he was informed from every part of the State that the people regarded his acceptance of the office of Governor as a contract on his part to perform its duties to the end of his term. He adds: "Obeying the will of the people in assuming the office of Governor, I shall obey their will by continuing their exercise for the promotion of harmony in the party. The people of the State are entitled to my services for two years to come. They shall have them with redoubled energy on my part to promote all our interests as a State. If a live, energetic Radical policy shall then have set the seal of greatness to my native State in fruition of the hopes I have cherished from boyhood, I will, with the blessing of God continued to me in life and health, return to the pursuits of individual interests so long neglected by me in the discharge of military and civil official duties."

For the first time in the history of political Conventions in New-Hampshire, every town and city in the State was represented at the recent Republican Convention for the nomination of State officers. Six hundred and seventy-eight delegates were elected, and all but eight were in attendance.

The New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention is to be held at Concord on Thursday next. The First Congressional District Convention is to be held at Dover on the same day; and that for the Second District at Manchester on Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Important to Soldiers Having Claims Against the Government.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DIVISION OF REFERRED CLAIMS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I know you would do the soldiers a great favor by informing them and their attorneys, through your columns, that it would greatly facilitate the payment of their bounties if they would immediately send on to me to be filed in this Department, a County Clerk's certificate, stating the commencement and expiration of the Notaries, Justices of the Peace and Commissioners of Deeds, before whom they have made oath to their applications, except in cases where such certificates have already been sent. Those certificates can be filed here, and thus avoid the necessity and expense of a County Clerk's certificate in each case. Also to send on duplicate vouchers (form No. 5,) properly executed by the claimants themselves, and in all cases attested by two witnesses, except in cases where such vouchers have already been sent. It takes a great deal of time in sending for Clerk's certificate and vouchers, which could, much more profitably to the soldier, be devoted to payments.

It is hoped that all papers favorable to the soldier will assist in giving this information.

Very respectfully,
A. D. ROBINSON, Paymaster.

It is very desirable, where practicable, that the witnesses to the voucher and the identifying witnesses be the same. It is not absolutely required. It tends to prevent fraud. A. D. R.

The Stubbornness of Facts.

Early in the war, when all were more or less green in the war business, an "Officer of the Day" reported to Gen. ROSECRANS that he had arrested an officer for some irregularity. "What did you do with him?" "Put him in the guard house." "But that is contrary to the regulations—you can't put a commissioned officer in the guard house!" said ROSENCRANS, excitedly. "I don't care what the regulations say—he's there, any how!" was the conclusive reply.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHRIST AMONG THE CATTLE.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Osgood.

Yesterday morning, at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Madison-avenue, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD delivered a highly interesting and popular discourse on the relations of man to the lower animals, and the part which the latter were made to take in the evangelization of the former. For his text he read:

Matthew, 2d Chap., 2d verse: "Saying, Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the East and have come to worship him."

Also,

Romans, 8th Chap., 19th verse: "For the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestations of the sons of God."

In opening his discourse the reverend gentleman alluded to the worshipping of our Saviour by the wise men of the east, and the great and profound respect paid on that occasion to the dumb animals which were near the cradle of the holy infant. They shared in part the homage paid to Christ. Although Christmas, as we know the day, was unknown in the early ages, yet the idea was clearly connected with the rites of Epiphany, showing that the ancients had a reverence for those things which were immediately associated with the birth of Christ. The manifestations of the law of God, especially as to animal creatures, were evident and striking. The sublime workings of His law could also be traced in the mineral and vegetable kingdoms. As to the use and service of gold he knew it was customary to speak of it from the pulpit as a curse; but God had not cursed it. To say nothing of its commercial importance, what a vast amount of good it had contributed in benefitting religion. The gilding of Bibles, and the ornamentation of prayer-books and other religious books served to make them outwardly attractive and thus place them in the hands of those who otherwise perhaps would go without them. In this connection Dr. OSGOOD referred very feelingly to the Bible on his desk, which had been presented to him by the mother of one of the most gifted children in the Society. he world of plants also had its share of veneration, for the service performed under the blessing of Christ. Flowers were the representatives of the Gospel in the fields and gardens, and they together with trees, yielded frankincense and myrrh. We testify an adoration for the Savior when we delight in flowers and trees. An old tradition exists that every Christmas night the latter bowed down to Christ in recompense for the service he had done them in teaching men to use them mercifully. ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING had beautifully expressed this idea when she wrote: "We sat among the stalls of Babylon; the dumb kine from their fodder turned their eyes" &c.

The next point dwelt upon was the relations of man to the dumb beasts. Volumes could be written on the subject of how much they had done to evangelize man. Much was now being done to prevent cruelty to dumb animals, but if they could plead their own cause, what an amount of abuse and cruelty from the hand of man they would have to relate. It was our duty to protect them from cruel usages, and he was glad to hear of the good in that direction performed by the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The barbaric mode of transporting animals through the streets had given place to one of more leniency and mercy, and there had been an improvement, likewise, in the manner of their slaughter. The Greeks and Romans had been spoken of as indulging in pastimes which were mainly made up by a cruel abuse of animals, but there was authority to show that at one period they had laws fixing a penalty on any one who should maltreat dumb creatures. The Coliseum sent many a spectator to penitence and prayers. The animals of the farm and stable were the companions of men, and were fondled and petted in our dwellings. They were the property of the country, and that furnished another reason why cruelty to them should be prevented. In the State of New-York in 1865 there were 64,486 working oxen, 1,147,251 milch cows, and 1,824,221 meat cattle of all kinds. We made 84,000,000 pounds of butter and 72,000,000 pounds of cheese. We had 584,930 horses of all classes, and 5,515,610 sheep and lambs. It was of the utmost importance that the work of mercy should go on. All creatures should be free to develop their own gifts and we should interfere with them as little as possible. They all have some talent of their own. We may all see things that surprise us. For himself he admired all creatures not obnoxious, and even some that were obnoxious. Man had power over the horse, and that it has some talent many instances could be cited to prove. Then let it walk or run according to its gifts. God made the racer, and were it not for the crowds of miserable gamblers and ruffians that congregate at races there would not be so much, probably, to complain of. Dr. OSGOOD said he was opposed to all tyrants over God's creatures, either man or beast; and he by no means made an exception of the colored man. In extending our sympathy to animals we should beware of sentimentalism.

Not long ago the idea occurred to him to visit the collection of animals on exhibition in this City, and there he found much to invite study. He next spoke of the peculiarly fierce nature of some of the animals, and compared it with the milder disposition of others. It was not always possible to discipline animals by love. This was remarked in the process adopted by RAREY in subduing the spirit of a horse. He first taught his superiority by binding its legs, and with ferocious animals more stringent means must be used. Some, like the hyena, could never be tamed. Even men could not always be ruled with love. It was necessary to have an element of force in society for its protection, and there must be an element of force for the subjugation of beasts. It was folly to make out that God guided us wholly by gentleness. If we watched his ways we should find he often uses force, and if we array ourselves against him we shall get the worst of it. Much had been said about the possibility of animals having souls, but he would not dwell upon that point. Each creature showed something of the mind of God, from the gentle lamb to the indomitable hyena, from the little Guinea pig to the ponderous elephant, and from the ambling deer to the blood-thirsty tiger, that is said to kill not because he is hungry, but because he likes to kill. It was difficult to understand why such creatures as rattlesnakes and sharks were created, but they all had some wise end to fulfill.

In referring again more particularly to the treatment of tame animals the preacher stated that in 1863, this City received above 264,000 beeves and 529,600 sheep for food, and cited it as another instance for admonishing man to abstain from using them cruelly. In speaking of the horse, he related that THEODORE PARKER said, when he visited Cuba for his health, that there was nothing so good for the inside of man as the outside of a horse, and the Doctor hoped that young men would take heed of the remark, as it would be better for them, instead of lounging around in luxurious idleness, to be developing their physical strength by the use of the horse. He closed his discourse with an earnest appeal for the better treatment of the brute creation of all classes and kinds, and referred to the future golden age, when "the wolf and the lamb shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them."

Church of the Ascension.

In this Church yesterday a fair congregation assembled, notwithstanding the storm. Rev. Dr. SMITH preached from Romans x, 12:

"The same Lord over all," &c., &c.

He said that St. Paul laid down two propositions. The first was that God cared for all; second, that all who call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved. He then went on to show the necessity for sending the Gospel to all men. He showed that the plan of the Gospel, which proposes to save men, is a feasible plan. This was made the chief point in the discourse, which was of a missionary character, and had reference to the annual missionary collection which occurs on Sunday next. Before the sermon, Dr. SMITH gave notice of the establishment of the new Church paper in this City called the *Protestant Churchman*, which is designed to maintain the Evangelical principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He stated that its editorial charge was under the conduct of several distinguished divines, and hoped that it would meet with a liberal support. A Wednesday lecture (8 P. M.) has just been established in this parish.

The Hamilton Literary Association.

As a general thing societies organized in large cities for the purpose of improving their members in forensic debate, rhetoric and criticism are not long lived unless they are connected with some educational or scientific association. The Hamilton Literary Association of Brooklyn, however, is an exception to this general rule, for on last Thursday evening in accordance with the usage of the society, its Thirty-seventh Anniversary was celebrated by a dinner given at DELMONICO's, in Beaver-street. Although the present active members of the Association are for the most part lawyers its roll of members comprises the names of many who have distinguished themselves in mercantile pursuits as well as at the Bar. A. A. LORD and C. R. MARVIN being fair instances of the former, while Judge GREENWOOD, Judge VAN COTT, ALDEN J. SPOONER, HOWARD C. CADY, Lieut. Gov. S. L. WOODFORD, Senator H. C. MURPHY, JOHN WINSLOW, and a host of others have by their ability reflected much credit on the society where they first learned to use that facility of argument and speaking for which they are so deservedly celebrated.

The dinner on Thursday evening was one of the most sociable and enjoyable of Hamilton Reunions, which are always noted for their geniality, as well as for the brilliancy and wit of those who meet on these occasions. Of the dinner itself, which commenced a little after 8 o'clock, it is only necessary to say that DELMONICO served it in his best style, while the forty gentlemen who were present did ample justice to the viands prepared. HOWARD C. CADY, Esq., an Ex-President of the Society, presided on the occasion, through whose kindness a portion of Monk's Band was present to furnish the music between the courses and toasts. After the close of the eating portion of the entertainment, the President introduced ALDEN J. SPOONER, Esq., who officiated as toast-master for the evening. The following were the regular toasts:

1. *Alexander Hamilton*—The master builder of the American Republic.

Drank standing and in silence.

2. *The Nation*—May it be true to its mission; powerful to be lenient; prosperous to be liberal.

Very ably responded to by Judge GREENWOOD, who was frequently applauded.

3. *The American Bar*—Of the great men who have contributed true grandeur to its history, HAMILTON stands foremost.

Responded to by JOHN WINSLOW, Esq., who, after giving a very just view of the services rendered the country by the Bar, spoke at some length of HAMILTON's achievements as a constitutional lawyer.

4. *American Literature.*

Responded to by Capt. R. H. CHITTENDEN, who

showed considerable knowledge of American and [illegible].

5. The Fair Sex, Long may they Wave.

Responded to by Mr. E. J. Bell, in one of his well-known flowery and earnest speeches.

6. Science and the Useful Arts in the Attainment of which [illegible] our People.

Responded to by Mr. Rodman Dawson, who, however, appeared to think that our country was only first-class in the legal profession, and only second or third-class in science.

Song—Viva l'America, by Mr. Levi.

7. The Army and Navy.

Responded to in a brief, pointed and soldierly manner by Col. J. A. Slipper.

8. The Empire State—Young America at the helm.

Responded to by Lieut.-Col. Geo. Woodford, who was in one of his pleasantest moods, and made a speech which was at the same time humorous, pathetic and earnest. Speeches were also made by J. M. Van Colt, Esq.; J. D. Peet, David Van Colt and others. One of the best speeches of the evening was by Mr. Burrill, who, in reply to the toast, "The Elder Membership," succeeded in making as fine an impromptu speech as we have for some time had the pleasure of listening to. The presiding officer, H. C. Cady, was called upon and responded to the toast, "The Presidents of the Hamilton Literary Association." Mr. Cady briefly reviewed the history of the Society from its inception, and also showed that wherever a Hamiltonian was found, whether in official position or private life, it was also found that he was honest and trustworthy, reflecting honor on himself and his Alma Mater. Mr. Cady was warmly applauded throughout his remarks.

Quite a number of informal toasts were offered, drank and responded to, so that the company did not begin to break up until after 2 o'clock. It was very evident, from the enthusiasm and kindly feeling which prevailed, that the Society was in a very flourishing condition, while we hope that it may live to see many more such pleasant reunions. The regular meeting of the Society, for the purpose of debate, takes place every Thursday evening, at its rooms, Low's Building, Court-street, Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music is indebted for its existence to the Philharmonic Society, and it is a curious commentary in the rise, progress and fall of favorites in metropolitan communities that as the Philharmonic is in its dying struggles the Academy is reaching a firm foothold and becoming an established institution. The Academy has had a checkered existence. It was at one time very pronounced in its opposition to operatic and dramatic performances, then acquiescent only after a board of critics had passed upon the morals of the proposed entertainment, but finally liberal to a degree, surpassed only by the costumes of the Black Crookers of New-York. The poverty and absurdity of the scenic properties of the Academy have often been ridiculed and exposed, but without sufficient allowance for the peculiar patronage of the house. Within the past year the Messrs. Calyo have painted a number of very excellent scenes, and the Directors have wisely concluded to devote hereafter a liberal amount annually to that department. We have already given a brief résumé of the affairs of the Academy, but the following

ANNUAL REPORT.

will be read with interest, particularly as it answers many of the stockholders who are not content with free admissions to one hundred and eighty-three performances, and wonder why a cash dividend was not declared in addition:

The Finance Committee respectfully report that the books and vouchers of the Treasurer for the past year have been examined and found to agree. His accounts show that during that time there has been a largely increased demand for the Academy of Music, with corresponding receipts and expenses.

The auditorium has been used for various purposes one hundred and eighty-three nights, against one hundred and twenty-three the previous year—an increase of sixty nights, or about fifty per cent. Of these, thirty-nine nights have been occupied by operatic, and sixty-seven by dramatic performances, about fifty by concerts, lectures and exhibitions, giving one hundred and sixty-five nights of free entrance devoted to promenade concerts, balls, fairs, political meetings, &c.

With no material changes in other respects, the increased income for the year has been derived from fourteen additional operas, yielding $2,475, and fifty-seven dramatic performances, giving $8,580, together $11,055 excess over last year in these two items.

The Treasurer's statement shows the aggregate of the various classes of receipts and expenditures. We beg leave to condense them as follows:

RECEIPTS.

For the auditorium	$30,[illegible] 00
Assembly and Directors' rooms	[illegible] 00
Interest, libretto contract, extra gas, &c.	1,[illegible] 00
Showing a total for the year of	$32,355 00

This is a gain over 1865 of over $10,000, or about 48 per cent.

EXPENSES.

We estimate the expenditures for ordinary current purposes, including decorating Directors' rooms and all other painting, repairs of every kind, &c., at	$23,700 55
Leaving a balance or fair profit for the year of	$8,664 45

In addition to the ordinary expenses as above stated there has been expended:

For new openings and other unavoidable work on the roof and in the auditorium	$2,312 85
For the scenery and other requirements of the stage	5,246 48
For an iron safe	110 00
Total	$7,669 33
Which added to the amount above	23,700 55
Gives the amount for the year	$31,369 88
From the above it will be seen that for the stage and the roof there has been paid	$7,559 33
To this should be added an increase of taxes, by an addition of $25,000 to the valuation, of	1,418 08
Together	$8,977 41

Which may be fairly considered extraordinary, and, excepting for new scenery, unforeseen expenditure. To what extent the new scenery may add to the permanent value of the property we will not venture to say. That it adds greatly to the attraction no one will question. We do not propose any alteration in the estimates heretofore given as the cost of our property represented by the capital stock, which, deducting the dividend, stands at about 13 per cent. above par. What the property is now really worth or would cost at present prices, is a matter for every stockholder to decide for himself.

At the last annual statement there was a cash balance of $1,793 07 invested in 7.30s. $5,000, making $6,793. On that a dividend of 3 per cent., or $6,000, was declared, the whole of which has been charged up by the Treasurer. In paying that dividend, the current receipts were found sufficient to meet the calls without disposing of the bonds. In fact so lightly do some of our stockholders value dividends, that on the first of this month $958 50 remained uncalled for and unpaid.

In closing the accounts for the year we find them:

Invested in United States 7.30s at par	$5,000 00
There is due the Treasurer	3,211 81
Leaving as cash assets, with no outstanding debts	$1,788 19

Only seeing the very apparent augmented use of the house, and without being aware of the unavoidable and extraordinary expenditures of the past year, there are doubtless a good many stockholders who are expecting a dividend. The foregoing statements show why it cannot be made.

But your Committee do not despair of the future. It would seem that for some years to come extraordinary expenditures, like those of the past, are not likely to become necessary. On the other hand, it has been shown that there has been a largely increased demand for the house; and the engagements for the coming season already registered amount to nearly eleven thousand dollars; and your Committee, therefore, confidently hope that at the close of the present financial year they may again have the pleasure of asking the Board of Directors to declare a very respectable dividend.

E. D. PLIMPTON,
W. M. NEWELL,
J. W. DEGRAUW,
WM. M. RICHARDS,
A. McCUE,
Committee.

Brooklyn, Jan. 10, 1867.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

Mr. Thomas L. Hawkins, a resident of New-Haven, but temporarily stopping at Lovejoy's Hotel, went out on Saturday night and met Honora Kennedy, who accosted him and asked his company to her lodging at a house in Rose-street. Soon after leaving the premises Hawkins discovered that he had been robbed of $42 in cash, which he had carried in a wallet. He informed the officer on post of the fact, who immediately arrested Honora and found the empty wallet in her possession. The prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday morning, when she was fully committed for trial in default of bail.

ARREST OF ONE HUNDRED AND TEN BOYS.

A paragraph appeared in yesterday's Times giving an account of a descent upon three disorderly houses in Baxter-street, where 110 boys were arrested and locked up by the Sixth Ward Police. The proprietors of the dens, Granbulista Crovo, Giovani Galiorda and Louis De Luco, all Italians, were also arrested at the same time. Yesterday morning these men and the miscellaneous mob of juveniles were all arraigned before the Court. The proprietors were held for trial in default of the necessary bail, and the boys, with a few exceptions, discharged from custody, with a reprimand. Those held will be examined at a future day.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

STEALING AN OVERCOAT.

A young man named Robert Gorden was arrested on Saturday night, and yesterday conveyed before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of theft preferred against him by Mr. Julius Brennan, who alleges that the prisoner stole an overcoat from his (complainant's) dwelling-house. The accused was held for trial in default of $300 bail.

VIOLATING THE HEALTH ORDINANCE.

Michael McGrand was arraigned upon the charge of driving sheep through East Twenty-fifth-street yesterday morning.... James McCormick was charged with driving cattle through East Thirtieth-street at an unseasonable hour in the morning. Both the accused were committed for trial in default of $300 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

AN UNPROFITABLE BOARDER.

On the 20th of December, last past, a young woman, named Lena Cline, applied to Mrs. Hearne, a widow lady, who keeps a boarding house in First-street, for a furnished room. An agreement was soon consummated between landlady and tenant, and the new boarder entered the apartment. On Tuesday last Miss Catherine Hearne noticed a young woman, named Mary Herbert, in Lena's room—both being deeply engaged in conversation. In a few minutes they went out together, carrying with them two huge bundles, which the boarder said contained her soiled linen that they were about to take to a neighbouring laundry to be washed. Shortly after the pair had taken their departure it was discovered that a number of silk dresses, a basque, and some other articles of less value, worth in all about $316, had been carried away from the house. A strict and prompt search by the police brought the thief and her alleged accomplice to light. They were yesterday taken before Justice Shandley, who committed them for trial in default of the required bail. Mary declares her innocence, and says that Lena told her that the clothing was her own property, and asked her to help carry it to the laundry.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

Mr. Willis Finds a Passenger and Loses his Money.—If the affidavit in this case be true, and if, again, the complainant is not mistaken, James Hart is certainly in an unpleasant predicament, to say the least of it. It would appear that a Mr. James R. Willis, a grocer who resides at Harlem, had occasion to drive down town on Saturday afternoon on some business. The parties with whom he met would seem to have been hospitable, whole-souled folks, who did not think of allowing their friend and customer to depart until he had became quite "boozy" from the effects of something stronger than "Adam's ale." On taking a seat in his wagon, on his return homeward, he cordially invited a stranger who stood on the sidewalk to accompany him, which the stranger readily did, and rode nearly all the way with him. Upon arriving at his home what was the grocer's surprise to find that $111 in United States money had been abstracted from his pocket. The result was a successful search for the passenger, James Hart, before named, who was taken before Justice Connolly. The accused strenuously denied his guilt, but was, nevertheless, committed for examination in default of $800 bail.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., Ingraham and Clerke, J. J. Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
13—Leigh vs. Hay.
29—Rich vs. Fischer.
31—Bristow vs. Roux.
32—Baxter vs. Davis.
33—Field vs. Munson.
34—Jones vs. Tibbitts.
35—Fessenden vs. Swift.
36—McCrae vs. Maynard.
37—McCready vs. Brewster.
39—Downing vs. Kelly.
40—Gilman vs. Gilman.
41—Gilman vs. Gilman.
42—The H. India Rubber Company vs. Lake.
43—Cohn vs. Dudman.
44—Gillott vs. Esterbrook.
45—The Mechanics' & Trad. Bank vs. Dakin.
46—Morange vs. Meigs, Jr.
348— —— vs. ——.
47—Hicks vs. Clerdam.
48—Pease vs. The Park Fire Insurance Company.
49—Hatch vs. Brewster.
51—Willis vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Co.
52—Prontz vs. Potter.
53—Kranitzky vs. Lick.
54—Shortland vs. Babcock.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Justice Sutherland—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
555—Benton vs. Myers.
655—Thompson vs. Christie.
797—Pollard vs. Smith.
123—Williams vs. John.
863—Zinn vs. Uhlelder.
871—Isaacs vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.
563—Roby vs. Lachmere.
649—Rothschild vs. Sagles.
341—Witte vs. Ulrichs.
619—Cahill vs. Palmer.
157—Cooke vs. Brigham.
929—Gimbrede vs. Gimbrede.
939—Clark vs. Mabb.
947—Naylor vs. Kelly.
607—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly.
96—Roberts vs. Morris.
1061—Hurley vs. McLelland.
753—Nelson, Jr., vs. Odiome.
271—Bouton vs. Bouton.
788—Kibby vs. Conant.

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J., at No. 13 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
336—Hartley vs. James.
1148—Martin vs. Clapp.
952—Waring vs. The Im. F. Ins. Co.
994—Rogers vs. Parkerson.
150—Redfield vs. Redfield.
1048—Hurley vs. Hart.
1056—Folker vs. Falk.
758—Nevins vs. Marsten.
774—Culver vs. Stillwell.
370—Ogden vs. The P., F. W. & Chicago R. R. Co.
190—O'dell vs. Hoyt.
782—Fettretch vs. McReynolds.
786—Haselton vs. Gillane.
790—Wright vs. Bramwell.
800—Ogden vs. The Eighth-avenue Railroad Co.
518—Hirschfield vs. Anthony.
828—Brooks vs. Hayward.
824—Newton vs. Sharkey.
848—Eaton vs. Shultz.
842—Crough vs. Dunn.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
24—Daby vs. Ericsson.
50—Ross vs. Williams.
53—McAdams vs. Carson.
67—Massigann vs. Speronie.
89—In re. the Russell File Company.
90½—In re. the Russell File Company.
97—Fremont vs. Dakin.
98—Same vs. Learned.
100—Flynn vs. Hillhouse.
101—Hammond vs. McLane.
102—In re. the appeal of Gooeyear et al.
103—Smith vs. Harriman.
112—Mitchell vs. Stewart.
121—Ives vs. Bauer.
141—Commercial Exchange Bank vs. N. A. Lloyd.
149—Halliday vs. Hahn.
150—Same vs. Same.
156—Frank vs. Koehler.
185—Burke vs. Donaldson.
195—Keily vs. Cushing.
205—Barendahal vs. Perzell.
2[illegible]—Hall vs. Carrere.
2[illegible]—Hermance vs. Hermance.
216—Hernandez vs. Hernandez.
217—Furnald vs. Chesebrough.
219—Cox vs. Green.
223—More vs. Schuckman.
22[illegible]—Katzenberg vs. Barmem.
23[illegible]—Hart vs. Hart.
23[illegible]—Legare vs. Spofford.

The general call is No. 241—Williams vs. Russell.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by Mr. Justice McCunn.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2351—Rice vs. Spear.
2359—Stephens vs. Drake.
2[illegible]—Murphy vs. Duggen.
2787—Thompson vs. Knickerbocker.
1565—Fabbre vs. Eisner.
2631—George, the Count Johannes vs. Fisk.
2429—Cock vs. Genin.
2149—Vogel vs. Seis.
725—Bank of North America vs. Dart.
2893—Thomas vs. Kosch.
2869—Marsh vs. The Am. Art. L. Co.
2877—Rhodes vs. Beach.
2879—Stewart vs. Legrain.
2881—Kenedy vs. Simpson.
2867—Bedell vs. Dinsmore.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2[illegible]—Ross vs. The Mayor, &c.
2972—Stillwell vs. The Mayor, &c.
2983—Smith vs. Prentiss.
1162—Maretzek vs. Caudwell.
2779—McFadden vs. Blake.
1572—Snelling vs. Poward.
3002—Hecksher vs. Grave.
3004—Cooney vs. Clare.
3006—Day vs. Hamet.
3008—McDonegal vs. Van Tassell.
3010—Fettretch vs. Armstrong.
3012—Jones vs. Stilwell.
3014—DeGroot vs. Rice.
3016—Hyams vs. Seligman.
3018—Hurley vs. Donecke.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
445—Van Dyke vs. Hatch.
562—De Coni vs. Burgess.
519—Bayley vs. Secor.
498—McGarrahan vs. Waters.
552—Hyde vs. Van Valkenburgh.
570—Jones vs. Rut. F. I. Co.
511—Frieder vs. B. and 7th-av. and 9th-av. R. R. Companies.
572—Benham vs. Eluxome.
396—Brinknall vs. Shipman.
492—Harmon vs. Keys.
342—Phillips vs. Dowley.
372—Morton vs. Vaughan.
379—Wilson vs. Girardin.
484—Lewenthal vs. Krams.
230—Abernethy vs. Bird.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
411—Freeman vs. Street.
564—Porters vs. 3d-av. R. R. Company.
569—Jones vs. Com. Ex. Ins. Company.
466—Valentine vs. Hewett.
475—Nasson vs. Corwin.
89—Wood vs. H. S. P. B. Co.
538—Masterson vs. Kehoe.
493—Schutt vs. Archer.
388—Smithson vs. Lilly.
208—B. M. Co. vs. Pesant.
136—Barker vs. Stecker.
261—Clapp vs. Inst. for Savings.
477—Fowler vs. Eldridge.
479—Costello vs. Terrell.
451—Sherman vs. Cont. Bank Note Co.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Gross, J.—Call of the Calendar at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Nos.
— —Hayes vs. Young.
— —Sixth-avenue Railroad Co. vs. Schahel.
— —Sweetzer vs. Willard.
— —Halsey vs. Gregory.
45—Garitt vs. Christie.
46—Marks vs. Hamerstien.
47—Bunn vs. Hirsch.
51—Bossy vs. Burgh.
— —Chapple vs. Boynton.
60—Eghant vs. Jenner.
61—Oesterman vs. McBride.
62—Duryea vs. Lent.
63—Langer vs. King.
64—Van Valkenburgh vs. Gilbert.
65—Robinson vs. Green.
66—Portens vs. Reed.
67—Miller vs. Rosenstein.
68—Monroe vs. Scheernback.
69—Blondeau vs. Schenck.
70—White vs. Hogan.

Surrogate's Court.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Lockwood Smith, David Briggs, Francisco Martinez, Lydia Burdge, Mary Humphreys, Jane Howell, Maria L. Elmendorf, Arietta Baucker, Israel D. Walter, Edward Pritzke, Nicholas Van Bell, Peter W. Malone, Andrew McDonough, Ellen E. T. Hudson, Bradley Thorp, Alfred Ashfield, Robert N. Tinson.

Letters of administration have been granted on the estates of the following deceased persons: Michael O'Connor, Antoinette Schuszler, Jacob A. Stamler, Francis Hickey, Henry Van Rensalaer, Charity Knowles, Andrew Buck, John Sullivan, Eliza Zimmerman, Patrick Dugan, John H. Amos, Peter Bronner, Wm. Compton, Stephen Hueston, James Herron, Patrick O'Connor, George F. Sherman, Daniel Phelan, Mary McCay, Levi Travis, Catharine Stanton, Catharine Hartell, Jacob Walther, Chas. A. Muller, Michael Devanny, Andrew Zahn, Manuel Valerino, Isaac Stein, Matilda F. Salliord, Malcolm Shaw, Catharine Scofield, August Washington, Henry Wiecker, Francis Burns, Paul Z. Egen, Robert Flannagan, Margaretta Hecht, Alexander Murray, Charles Scheller, James Dunkin, Maria Schwab, Elias Molleson, Henry Dehon.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 12, 1867.

10,000 U. S. 6s, '81....R. 108¼	100 Mariposa Pr.....b30 32
550 U. S. 6s, '81, C. S'l. 107¾	200 At. M. S. Co. 109
10,000 do 108¼	200 Union Nav. 108½
40,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62 107	60 So. Amer. Nav. & Marine R. 117½
30,000 do 107⅛	10 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 169
1,000 do 107⅛	100 do 168
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64 105⅛	27 do 168½
200,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 105½	300 do s60 168
130,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue 104⅝	1500 N. Y. Cen. 110⅜
50,000 do .....c 104⅝	1700 do 110⅜
10,000 do .....2d call 104⅛	600 do 110½
20,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65 New 104⅝	100 do b5 110⅝
2,000 U.S.5s,10-40s..C. 99¾	100 do .....2d call 110½
3,750 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser....S'll 104	1500 Erie R. 64⅝
5,500 do 104⅛	200 do 64⅛
2,000 do .....2d Ser. 104¼	100 do s3 64⅛
2,000 do 104⅛	200 do s30 64⅛
1,000 do 104⅛	100 do b10 64⅝
2,850 do.3d S..Small 104	300 do 64⅝
3,500 do 104⅛	200 do .....2d call 64⅝
1,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '75.. 99	100 do 64⅝
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 65¼	10 Erie R. Pr. 77
20,000 do 65⅛	1100 Hud. R. R. ..... [illegible]
5,000 do .....2d call 65⅛	10 N. Y. & N. H. ..... [illegible]
3,000 N. Car. 6s, N. 54¾	116 Reading R. ..... [illegible]
50,000 do b30 55	200 do ..... [illegible]
6,000 Mo. St. 6s 94	400 do .....2d call [illegible]
	20 Mich. Cen. ..... [illegible]
	207 do 107
	100 do .....2d call 107⅛
5,000 Virginia 6s 56	600 M. S. & N. I. R. 80¾
[illegible] Ohio & M. Cer. 27⅞	[illegible] do 81⅛
10,000 do 27½	200 do .....2d call 80⅞
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 ..... 94½	100 Ill. Cen. R. 119¾
1,000 Erie 3d M. 99¼	600 do 119⅞
15,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st 91	100 do .....2d call 119⅜
500 Mor. & Essex 1st 95	1400 Cleve. & Pitts. 91¾
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st 83	200 do s30 91
40 Mech. Bank 135	200 do 91⅛
8 Shoe & L. Bank 110	200 do .....2d call 91¼
11 Continental Bank 101⅛	650 Chic. & N. W. 43⅛
10 Fourth N. Bk. 105¼	200 do 43⅜
20 do 105	200 do 43⅛
200 Canton Co. 47⅛	400 do .....2d call 43¼
400 do 48	100 do b30 43⅜
200 do .....2d call 49⅛	400 Chic. & N. W. Pr. 81⅛
15 West. U. Tel. 46	100 do 81¾
60 do 46⅛	500 do .....c 81½
100 do 46⅛	300 Clev. & Tol. R. 124⅞
350 do 46⅛	200 do 125
200 do b30 46⅛	400 do 124½
100 do .....2d call [illegible]	200 Chic. & R. I. 102⅝
100 do 46⅛	620 Tol. W. & W. 44
100 Adams Ex. Co. 67	100 P., F. W. & C. 102⅞
[illegible] do b30 67¼	200 Alt. & T. H. Pr. 67
21 Am. Ex. Co. 72	29 Mar. & C. 1st P. 35
10 U. S. Ex. Co. 47	100 Ohio & Alt. 109
150 Quick. Min. Co. 43¼	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr. 62

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Mar. Min. Pref. 31⅝	800 M. S. & N. I. 80⅞
1[illegible] do s3 31½	300 do b3 80⅝
100 do b5 31½	500 do b5 80¾
100 West. U. Tel. s3 46⅛	200 do s3 80¾
12 do 46	100 do .....c 80⅝
1200 N. Y. Cen. 111	500 Clev. & Pitts. .....c 91¼
300 do .....c 110⅝	100 do 91¼
200 do s3 110⅝	600 do 91⅜
100 do 110⅝	300 do b3 91½
600 Erie R. s3 64⅝	1200 do 91½
2000 do 64⅝	1800 do 91⅝
1200 do 64⅝	1500 do 91¾
2100 do s3 64⅝	400 Clev. & Tol. 124½
900 do b8 64⅝	400 do 124⅝
200 do b10 64⅝	400 do s30 125
600 do b3 64⅝	400 Chi. R. I. & P. 103
200 do s5 64⅝	600 Chi. & N. W. 43⅛
200 Butler Coal 26½	100 do b5 43⅜
2600 Reading R. 105¼	1200 do 43⅜
500 do s10 105¼	400 do .....c 43⅜
400 do b10 105⅛	200 do b10 43½
200 do b10 105¼	300 do s3 43⅜
400 do b5 105⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. P. s3 81⅝
200 P., Ft. W. & C. .....x-d 103	1200 do 82
100 do 103¼	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Mariposa Pref. 31½	100 Ill. Cen. R. 120½
500 do b30 32⅛	800 Cleve. & Pitts. 91¼
200 do 31⅜	200 do b10 91⅝
100 do 32	1200 do 91¾
200 N. Y. Cen. b3 110⅝	600 Cleve. & Tol. 125⅛
100 do b10 110⅝	100 Maryland An. Coal 8½
200 do .....c 110⅝	200 do 8¼
300 do 110⅝	100 do 8⅝
500 Erie R. 64⅝	400 Ch., R. I. & P. 102⅝
200 do b10 65	400 Chic. & N. W. b54 3½
500 do s3 64⅝	200 do s10 43⅛
2400 do 64⅝	2400 do 43½
200 do s10 64⅝	100 do b4 43½
500 do b3 64⅝	200 do s3 43⅜
500 do 64⅝	400 do 43¾
200 Hudson R. R. b10 132	400 Chi. & N. W. Pr. 81¾
400 Reading R. 105⅛	100 do 81⅞
300 do 105	800 do 82
100 Tol. W. & W. 44½	300 do .....c 82
500 M. S. & N. I. 80⅝	300 do s3 82
200 do 80⅝	200 do b5 82½
600 do b3 80⅞	200 do 82½
200 do b10 80⅞	600 do 82
200 do s3 80⅝	200 do s5 82
500 do s3 80⅝	200 P., F. W. & C. .....x-d 102⅞
100 do s10 80⅝	100 do b10 103
200 do b5 80⅝	100 do s3 102⅞

Monday, Jan. 14—A. M.

The Import and Export movements of the week past both show an improvement. The entries of Foreign Goods exceed $7,000,000; but more than half the Dry Goods were entered in Bond. The signs of the coming Spring trade begin to appear a little more favorable. The value of Foreign Merchandise of all descriptions upon which Customs were paid during the week was over $4,000,000. The Customs are within 12 ₱ cent. of the receipts in the second week of January last year. The falling off at the port of New-York since the beginning of the Fiscal year, six months and two weeks, is $4,527,018, or about 6½ ₱ cent. from 1865-66. At the outports there has been a gain equal to the loss here, though we do not expect to see this continue, and if $12,000,000 per month are realized at all the ports from Jan. 1 to June 30, it will be as much as the present prospects of trade authorize us to expect. The comparison would then be with the previous Fiscal Year, about as follows:

	1865-6.	1866-7.
First quarter	$47,009,583	$50,843,774
Second quarter	39,216,338	36,182,175
To Jan. 1	$86,225,921	$87,025,949
Third quarter	46,647,597	37,000,000
Fourth quarter	46,175,133	36,000,000
Total Fiscal Year	$179,046,651	$160,025,949

Of course it will be said the immediate temper of the trade is far from justifying the expectation of no greater falling off, for the current six months, than $20,000,000 in Customs, equal to about $45,000,000 decrease in the value of Foreign Merchandise to be marketed; but the great business of this country is seldom so depressed as the feeling of dullness which occasionally overcomes the trade would make it, and with the crops of 1866 yet in a large measure in first hands, and nearly all of which will find a profitable market, especially Cotton and Grain, we have no reason to apprehend that the same revival, after a dull Fall and Winter, which has repeatedly happened before, will not be felt in the coming Spring. The elasticity of the American trade is greater than that of any other country in the world, for the sufficient reason—aside from the go-ahead character of our people—that population and material development are constantly on the increase, and new sources of production and new territories for active settlement almost unlimited. To make these causes amply sustaining it will not be necessary to disturb the present laws of Currency. Nor do we believe they will be disturbed by Congress or the Executive—either in the direction of expansion or contraction. The latter may continue to be pursued by the Secretary of the Treasury to the extent of $4,000,000 per month, if convenient or advisable; but this is his extreme authority, and even this is placed in his discretion. We have reason to hope that he has recently made up his mind that any fixed period for a return to Specie payments—in favor of which, by the way, there is no real popular sentiment in any part of the country—is utterly impracticable, at least until all the Southern States are brought into full political line.

We may further remark on the question of the Customs revenue that the agitation and progress of the new Tariff Bill in Congress will probably hasten the withdrawal of many descriptions of Goods from bond. And while we still doubt whether such a bill will get through both Houses of Congress and receive the President's approval, it is safe to say that if it should, the enhanced duties will not require so large a value of Foreign Importations to be marketed or consumed in order to produce $73,000,000 of Customs in six months, by, probably $50,000,000 or $55,000,000 as last year. The bill will probably be made to take effect almost immediately and will apply as well to Goods in bond as to Goods on the way to the American markets.

The contest in the Gold Room against the recent advance from 131⅛ to 134½ continues, not only earnest, but excited to a degree that has induced the principal party operating for lower figures, to resort to means even more equivocal than the same party employed last Summer to advance the price from 130 to 160 ₱ cent. They *then* aimed to *corner* the available supply of Gold, and *now* to *corner* Currency and Bank balances. It was no respect for the Public Credit or the Treasury that induced their former action, and it is without regard to every Mercantile and Financial interest of the country that they pursue their present raid upon the Money market. They succeeded for a day or two last week to create pressure and some alarm, by the exceptional course which we had occasion to illustrate on Saturday, but without the satisfaction of seeing the mischief effect the work it was especially designed to accomplish, though they may have profited by it in some other way. It was industriously given out on Saturday afternoon that some new finesse is to be attempted to-day, but unless there is more substance in this threat than truth or authority for the use of the names of certain highly honorable private bankers, (and it may be of Canadian Bank agents also,) who are to be made the accomplices in the work, it will not amount to much. The National Banks, and also the old Wall-street local Banks, like the American and Manhattan, are believed to earnestly reprobate such movements, and in the number we include the Third National, whose officers, we are well assured, took no part in the extraordinary operation of last Thursday, whatever some of their Directors may have done.

The Money Market and Bank movement with the exception of the brief flurry of Thursday were generally steady through the week, on the basis of seven ₱ cent. The only actual or ordinary demand was for Currency to send South for the purchase of Exchange made against Cotton, and this will probably be reflected on the Bank Statement to-day in a decline of two or three millions in the lines of Deposit and Greenbacks. There may be some increase in Gold, but no marked alteration in Loans and Discounts from last Monday.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK.

American Gold Coin	134½@132½@134
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107⅞@106⅞@107⅞
Consolidated 5-20s	104@103⅛@104⅝
First Series 7.30s	105@103⅛@104½
Seconds and Thirds 7.30s	105@103½@104½
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	100@99¾@100
New-York Central	112½@109⅞@111½
New-York and Erie	67⅛@61¼@65⅛
Rock Island	104@101½@103
Michigan Southern	82⅞@78⅝@80½
Illinois Central	122@120
Hudson River	131@131
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	90@86⅛@91½
Fort Wayne and Chicago	105@101½@103
Northwestern	45⅛@39⅜@44⅜
Almaden Quicksilver	45@43½
Cumberland	91@92½
Reading	105¼@104¼@104⅞
Northwestern Preferred	82⅞@79½@82
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	28¼@26⅞@27⅛
Mariposa Preferred	31⅞@30@31⅞
Cleveland and Toledo	124½@125½

The Gold Room was remarkably steady at about 134 ₱ cent Saturday. There was not a very large business done. Exchange on London closed for the day's mail at 109⅜@109½ ₱ cent. for standard 60 day bills. The Customs demand for Gold for the week amounts to $1,948,000. The disbursements of the Treasury Office on Gold Interest $2,220,000. The Exports of Gold and silver bars and other specie $887,828. A failure in the Gold Room, involving, however, no very large differences, was announced, and the Gold, which the party had failed to deliver, was bought in for his account.

The market for Money was steady at 7 ₱ cent. The demand from the Brokers was not of a pressing nature, and considerable balances were voluntarily left with them before 2 o'clock by Money lenders at the market rate. The Public Funds at the Stock Exchange were in large demand at advancing rates, and a free business was also done by the great dealers in Wall-street, one or two of whom bought heavily of the new Consolidated 5-20s at 104¼@104½ ₱ cent. The Railway list was again excited on the upward turn of prices, and after repeated fluctuations through the day, closed as follows at 4 P. M., as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99¾	100	Northwest	42⅝	44⅛
U. S. 5-20s	107⅝	107⅞	N. West Pref.	81⅜	82
U. S. 7.30s	104⅜	104½	Rock Island	102⅜	103
N. Y. Central	110⅝	110⅝	Fort Wayne	102⅜	103
Erie	64¼	65⅛	Cumb'land Coal	83½	92½
Hudson	130	131	Quicksilver	43	43¼
Reading	105¼	104⅞	W. U. Telegraph	46⅜	46⅜
Mich. Southern	80⅝	80½	Mariposa Pref.	31	31⅜
Illinois Central	119	120	Ohio Certificates	27⅛	27½
Pittsburgh	91	91½	American Gold	134	134
Tennessee 6s	65⅜	66	Bills on London	109⅜	109½

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	Market	112
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	114	Nassau	103
America	134	Shoe and Leather	110
Tradesmen's	142	Corn Exchange	120
Dry Dock	201	Continental	101¼
Seventh Ward	110	Impt'rs. & Traders	120
State of New York	105	Manuf's & Merchants	100
Commerce	112	Central National	111
Ocean	104	Fourth National	104½
Bank of the Republic	116½	Ninth National	110
Bank of N. America	107	Oriental Bank	130
Hanover	107	City Bank	125
East River	96		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Gt. Western. 1st M. '63	95
Erie 1st mort. 1876	100½	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	89
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	101	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	69
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	99½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	90
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	92½	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	100
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st M. '77	92½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	103	Chic. & R. I., 1st mort.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s. f., '85	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	99
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Mich. Cen. 8s, 1st. '69-'72	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100¼
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	106	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	90¼
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91	Ohio. & Alton. S. F.	98½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Chi. & Alton Inc.	91
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	96	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	89
Chi. & N. W. Int B.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	87½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv.	83	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	95
Lack. & West'n Bds.	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	93
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	93		

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $2,435,914 32, of which $293,000 were for Customs; Coin Notes, $499,000; Payments, $2,155,285 34; Balance, $101,164,996 08.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $7,062,191, against the total entries of $4,871,830 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,716,624, against $4,091,557 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $887,828, against $640,503 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,948,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 15,037 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,827.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to Jan. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$26,505,226	November	$19,967,917
August	23,615,42[illegible]	December	19,500,081
September	21,885,616	Jan. 5	4,14[illegible],074
October	23,398,020	Jan. 12	7,062,191
Total since July 1			$146,041,548
Against same time last year			149,298,370
Decrease since July 1			$3,256,822

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Jan. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

July	$13,486,469	Nov.	$13,984,065
August	22,923,510	Dec.	17,413,537
September	11,971,223	Jan. 9	3,716,624
October	14,812,833		
Total since July 1			$98,308,261
Against same time last year			112,299,665
Decrease since July 1			$12,991,404
Gold, Jan. 12, 1867			134 ₱ cent.
Gold, Jan. 13, 1866			1 3⅞ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1866, have been:

July	$5,821,459	November	3,766,690
August	1,587,851	December	5,297,270
September	834,550	Jan. 5	817,512
October	1,463,450	Jan. 12	887,828
Total since July 1			$18,476,610
Against same time last year			13,240,341
Increase since July 1			$5,236,269

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1:

July	$5,115,843	November	$3,940,337
August	6,012,951	December	4,443,554
September	2,895,102	Jan. 11	874,764
October	3,744,757		
Total since July 1			$26,027,308
Against same time last year			12,788,790
Increase since July 1			$13,238,518

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$11,617,979	July	$5,873,378
August	12,700,094	August	356,765
September	12,474,076	September	2,63[illegible],532
October	11,507,697	October	218,121
November	8,087,564	November	14,786,261
December	5,924,075	December	1,722,406
January 5	1,368,000	January 5	3,934,000
Jan. 12	1,948,000	Jan. 12	2,220,000
Total	$65,637,505	Total	$31,741,463
To date, 1866	70,164,523	To date, 1866	27,927,663

The Bank of America will pay a *three per cent.* half-yearly Dividend to the New-York Stockholders of the Bank of Kentucky, and of *five per cent.* to the Stockholders of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, on demand.

The Fort Wayne Road earned in

December, 1866	$550,483
December, 1865	580,963
For the year 1866	7,464,096
For the year 1865	8,489,062

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds on Monday next, Jan. 14, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK FOR SALE.
$11 paid in at ... $8
$14 paid in at ... $11
$17 paid in at ... $14
Also American, Adams and United States Express stocks at lowest market rates, by
BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, Bankers and Brokers, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD.—See advertisement under Financial.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 11, 1867.
This Bank will assume the Municipal Taxes on its shares for the year 1866. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 35 bbls. Ashes, 155 bbls. Flour, 11,960 bags Corn Meal, 21,000 bushels Corn, 1,850 bushels Oats, 4,400 bushels Malt, 2,549 pkgs. Pork, 225 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,221 pkgs. Lard, 127 tcs. and bbls. Beef, and 189 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and (nominally) at $10@$10 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 467 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but steady. We quote: Java at 24¾c.@25¼c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16¼c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand at buoyant prices, but it closes tamely and in favor of buyers. Middlings, 34½c.@36½c., chiefly within our range, ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,150 bales, against receipts of 2,773 bales. The week's receipts of Cotton at this port have been 15,047 bales; sales and resales of do., 16,850 bales; exports, 16,374 bales; estimated stock now here, 165,000 bales. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega notice the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been quiet and irregular under the decline of prices in Liverpool and the fluctuations of our gold market, but closes steady at ½c. decline from the opening prices for the week. The sales have been largely to exporters with but light demand for speculation or on spinners account. The exports this week are, to Liverpool, 15,074 bales; to Bremen, 800 bales; to Havre, 500 bales. The engagements next week are 7,200 bales to Liverpool. There is a fair amount of Cotton offering on our market, but the better grades are not abundant, and even lots of Middlings command their full quotations. There is no disposition on the part of holders to press their Cotton on the market, as the belief in higher prices is almost universal; but the stock here is large, and buyers have no trouble in filling orders from the stocks offering. There is nothing new to note in regard to the crop. The higher estimates have been very generally discarded. The receipts at all ports for January show a decided falling off from the December receipts. The Cotton goods market is steady, with fair business. The actual stock of Cotton in Liverpool on the 28th December, 1866, was 516,770 bales, including 167,270 bales of American. At the same date in 1865 there was in stock 368,490 bales, including 163,410 bales of American. The imports this year have been 3,409,020 bales, including 1,156,130 bales of American. In 1865 the imports were 2,539,708 bales, including 459,369 bales of American."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	15,047
Receipts last week	20,957
Receipts preceding week	21,486
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	270,100
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Wednesday	3,220
Exports since Jan. 1	12,764
Exports since Sept. 1	125,463
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,369
Estimated stock on hand here	165,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	815,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	320,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	550,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull and on the decline to-day, though the large receivers have not evinced much eagerness to realize. Sales since our last have been 6,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 60@$10 40; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 75@$11 75; fair to choice do. do. at $11 75@$12 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 75@$12 75 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 60	@12 80
Extra State	10 75	@12 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 25	@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g brands	11 75	@12 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 75	@15 50
Extra Genesee	12 75	@15 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 25	@17 25

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales since our last 300 bbls., in lots, at $11 85@$14 20 for poor to good, and $14 25@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour has been very dull at $14@$15 50 for Extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand, including Superfine at $6 50@$8 ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is heavy at $4 95@$5 15 for Western, $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey, $5@$5 50 for Pennsylvania, $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine, and $5 40 for Caloric ₱ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is very dull at $3@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been partially neglected today, and prices have been depressed. Sales have been confined to small lots of Amber State at $3 05@$3 08, and of White Western on private terms, ₱ bushel. Corn has been unusually dull to-day, at a shade lower, and somewhat nominal prices. Sales since our last, 21,000 bushels, at $1 18@$1 19 for mixed Western, in store, and $1 09@$1 15 for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive at drooping prices. Barley has been more freely dealt in, chiefly by export buyers, but at easier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 53,500 bushels, part at 93c.@95c. for Canada West, in bond; $1 05 for State, and about 80c. for Western, but mainly on private terms, ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Oats have been quiet and much depressed in price. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 64c.@66c., and State at 67½c.@69c. ₱ bushel; sales 18,500 bushels.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate demand at $1 25@$1 35 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 70 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in good request, including new, at 35c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 53,139 hides; sales, 62,600 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 19,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@24 lbs., 19½@20c., gold, usual selection; 2,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 23 lbs., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 25@30 lbs., private terms; 11,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 21@22 lbs., 18½c.@18¾c., gold, usual selection; 2,800 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Dry West Indies, 19@23 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Dry Matamoras, 22@23 lbs., 17c., gold, usual selection; 1,700 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Salted Matamoras, 32 lbs., private terms; 6,000 Dry Salted Pernambuco, 28½ lbs., private terms; 5,000 Dry Salted Pernambuco, 28½ lbs., 13c., gold, usual selection; 400 Wet Salted New Orleans, to arrive, 84 lbs., private terms; 3,800 City Slaughters, Steers, 75 lbs., mostly 12½c., currency; 1,700 City and Country Slaughter, Cows, 50@55 lbs., 10½c.@11c. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 35,200 (same time last year 201,500—year before, 379,800), and 130 bales, as follows: 25,300 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips); 1,400 Dry Central America, &c.; 2,000 Dry Tampico, Vera Cruz and Matamoras; 3,000 Dry Texas and Southern; 3,500 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, and 130 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand and firm. The week's receipts have been 50,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, at 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 47c.@51c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 34c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@48c., cash, ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been generally quiet since our last at, however, generally unchanged prices. We quote: Ingot Copper at 27½c.@29c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $47@$48; Scotch Pig, $46@$49; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $90@$100 ₱ ton; Pig Lead at $6 75@7 12½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Spelter at 6½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Straits Tin at 22c., in gold, and Banca Tin at 23½c.@23¾c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb. The Philadelphia *North American* says: "Pig Iron is less active and rather lower. Sales of No. 1 Anthracite at $49@$50 ₱ ton, and No. 2 at $45@$46 ₱ ton. Scotch Pig moves slowly at $50@$51. Blooms are unchanged. We quote Charcoal at $90@$100. Manufactured Iron is not much inquired after, and holders are firm in their views."

MOLASSES—Has been in demand and steady, including Porto Rico at 45c.@60c.; Cuba at 37c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@69c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$6; Resin at $4 31¼@ $11 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 75; Pitch, $4 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited demand, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Crude Sperm at $2 50@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1@$1 15; Red Oil at 70c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 55@$1 20, for English and American, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand, at 19c.@20c. for Crude; 28c.@32c. for ordinary to prime White Refined, in bond, and 43c.@46c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, but without material change in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,100 bbls., in lots, at $19 37@$20 37 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 25 for new Western Mess; $19@$19 20, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 12, regular way; $16 75@$17 12 for Prime, and $19@$21 for Prime Mess ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,000 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' options, January and February, part at $20 50@$20 75 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand; sales 330 pkgs., at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@12½c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand at steady rates; sales 275 boxes at 11½c. for new short clear, 10½c. for long clear, 11c. for short rib, and 10c. for Cumberland Cut, ₱ lb. Lard is brisker and firmer; sales since our last 1,850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12½c. for old, and 12½c.@12¾c. for new, ₱ lb. Choice brands sell in a small way at ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. higher. Sales were also reported of 1,000 tcs. for February delivery, sellers' option, at 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in better demand to-day, at firmer prices, closing at 8c.@8½c. for Western, and 8½c.@8¾c. for City. ₱ lb. Beef has been in request and steady at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $16 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 310 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in rather more demand at $31@$35 for India Mess and $28@$30 for Prime Mess, ₱ tierce; sales 240 tcs. Beef Hams are in request at $28@$33 ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter is in pretty good demand at 30c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@32c. for poor to good Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in fair request, partly for export, at 9c.@19c., with some fancy lots at 20c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	.43	@45
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	.45	@50
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	.39	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	.36	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	.42	@45
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	.38	@40
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₱ lb	.42	@45
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ₱ lb	.30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	.38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	.34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	.34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	.30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	.25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	.22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	.22	@[illegible]
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	.18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	.15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	.31	@33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	.28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	.25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	.18	@20
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	.17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	.17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	.17	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	.16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	.16	@17
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb	9	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb	15	@16

SKINS—The movements in this line Messrs. Hull & Co. notice thus: "Goat are in very limited request, manufacturers, in view of the continued dullness in the market for Morocco, declining to operate at the prices demanded by holders; 23 bales Cape of Good Hope sold, to go East, on private terms. The receipts embrace 50,000 Vera Cruz and 9,000 Matamoras. The receipts of Goat Skins for the year 1866 were 9,375 bales, as follows: 5,090 Mexican, 2,176 Curacoa, 1,089 Payta, 496 Cape, and 524 of other descriptions, showing a deficiency of 1,200 bales when compared with the previous year—the falling off being principally in Mexican. The decreased importation of this description will be more noticeable when it is known that a large proportion of the bales received contained only from 50 to 75 Skins each, instead of 100, as was the case in previous years, and that, owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in Mexico, most parcels were a long time on the way, and were more or less damaged on their arrival here. It is safe to say that the quantity of merchantable Skins imported during the year was fully 25 per cent. less than the average of former years, and of this a considerable portion remained unconsumed at the end of the year. The high prices that ruled almost the entire year, added to the greatly increased cost of manufacture, forced the large use of a substitute made from Cow Hides, and the low rate of duty on finished Morocco enabled foreign manufacturers to successfully compete with the American. Deer continue in fair request at full prices. The stock is small, composed chiefly of interior descriptions, and held beyond the views of buyers. The total collection reaching this market last year was about 1,100,000 lbs., being largely in excess of that of the five previous years, and larger than the average of years prior to the rebellion. Most of the Skins were taken by manufacturers at comparatively high prices." We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 60c.; San Juan, 55c.; Bolivar, 45c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Chagres, 56c.@58c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c.; Para, 62½c.@65c., in gold, ₱ lb. *Goat*—Buenos Ayres, 35c.@37½c.; Payta, 35c.@37c.; Cape, 37½c.@40c., in gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Sales since our last, 835 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9⅝c.@11⅝c., and 470 boxes Havana at 9c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Refined sugars continue in fair demand at from 15c.@15¾c. ₱ lb. To the editors of the New-York *Shipping and Commercial List* we are indebted for the following: The direct receipts of Sugar at this port of foreign Sugar, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, were 229,404 tons, against receipts of foreign in 1865 of 229,501 tons; in 1864, 140,447 tons; in 1863, 164,205 tons; in 1862, 166,920 tons; in 1861, 176,797 tons; in 1860, 224,215 tons; in 1859, 177,812 tons, and in 1858 163,134 tons; and the consumption of foreign descriptions in 1866 was 226,439 tons, against a consumption in 1865 of 213,272 tons; in 1864, 128,381 tons; in 1863, 156,488 tons; in 1862, 166,224 tons; in 1861, 171,544 tons; in 1860, 199,432 tons; in 1859, 159,627 tons, and in 1858, 159,252 tons, while the total consumption of foreign and domestic Cane Sugar in 1866 was 227,134 tons, against a total consumption in 1865 of 213,568 tons; in 1864, 142,047 tons; in 1863, 195,164 tons; in 1862, 219,330 tons; in 1861, 183,855 tons; in 1860, 213,235 tons; in 1859, 190,135 tons, and in 1858 185,801 tons, being an increase in the consumption of 1866, as compared with that of 1865, of 13,566 tons, or nearly 6⅜ ₱ cent. The deliveries of foreign at this port the past year were considerably in excess of any previous like period, and the consumption of all kinds was never as large, the nearest approximation being in 1862, when the deliveries were 219,330 tons, the consumption being then stimulated by a full crop of domestic and a low range of prices. The receipts at all the ports in the United States in 1866, not including the Pacific ports, were 403,497 tons, of which 229,404 tons were entered at this port, being about 56⅞ ₱ cent. of the whole amount. Total receipts of foreign Raw Sugar into the United States, exclusive of the States on the Pacific, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, were 403,497 tons, against receipts in 1865 of 362,243 tons; in 1864 of 214,099 tons; in 1863, 243,137 tons; in 1862, 247,018 tons; in 1861, 242,908 tons; and in 1860, 341,532 tons; while the consumption of foreign in 1866 was 383,178 tons, against a consumption in 1865 of 345,809 tons; in 1864, 192,660 tons; in 1863, 231,308 tons; in 1862, 241,411 tons; in 1861, 241,420 tons; and in 1860, 296,950 tons; and that the total consumption of foreign and domestic Cane Sugar in 1866 was 391,678 tons, against a total consumption in 1865 of 350,809 tons; in 1864, 220,660 tons; in 1863, 284,308 tons; in 1862, 432,411 tons, in 1861, 363,819 tons; and in 1860, 415,281 tons, being an increase in the total consumption of 1866, as compared with that of 1865, of 40,869 tons, or over 11⅝ ₱ cent. It will be seen by these figures that the import into the country of foreign Sugar last year exceeded even the very heavy import of the previous year, and was altogether unprecedented; and that the consumption of foreign, also, was much larger in 1866 than in any preceding year; while, however, this is the exhibit with regard to Sugars of foreign product, the total consumption of Cane Sugar, including domestic, is very greatly behind some former periods, those years when the produce of our own canefields ranged from 150,000 to over 200,000 tons, and when prices ruled so low that there was no inducement to economize. The establishment of a third refinery at San Francisco the past year has increased the demand for raw there, and the consumption of that port is larger than the previous year. The deliveries of raw in San Francisco in 1866 were about 17,000 tons. The increased ability of San Francisco to work up the low grade Sugar of Manila and Honolulu into a handsome refined article, supplying not only the States of California and Oregon and the adjoining Territories, but also Chili, Peru and Mexico on the Pacific, will not be entirely without effect here, as hitherto the shipments of Refined Sugar from the Atlantic ports of the United States to the Pacific coast were by no means inconsiderable. The manufacture of Sugar made from Molasses has not been upon as large a scale the past year as before, owing to the high prices that have ruled for Molasses, and consequent unremunerative returns for the Sugar produced by this process; the production, thus ceasing to be profitable, has been considerably curtailed. This result has been chiefly owing to the vigorous competition in the purchase of Molasses from illicit rum distillers, thus running up the price, who, in view of the enormous profits realized by fraudulent evasion of the excise duty on their spirits, have driven the honest distillers from the market and seriously crippled the operations of the honest Molasses refiners. It is estimated that about 86,000 hhds. Molasses were taken by the various refineries throughout the country, yielding, say, 43,000,000 pounds of Sugar, or in round numbers 19,000 tons, against 22,300 tons in 1865. The yield of Maple Sugar last Spring was not, as far as we can ascertain, as large as the previous season. It is difficult, if not impossible to obtain reliable data, but the information that we have points to a crop of about 25,000 tons. Having thus glanced at the various descriptions of Sugar consumed in the country the past year, the result may be stated as follows: Cane Sugar consumed, 391,678 tons; California consumption, 17,000 tons; consumption of Clarified Sugar, or Sugar made from Molasses, 19,000 tons; and of Maple Sugar, 25,000 tons—total, 452,678 tons, against a total consumption of all kinds in 1865 of 412,000 tons, being an increase of 40,678 tons, or 9⅞ ₱ cent. We shall again have to depend almost wholly the present year upon foreign countries for the supply of this essential article. The estimates of the crop of Louisiana now coming forward range from 35,000 up to 50,000 hhds. It is doubtful, however, if the crop will exceed 40,000 hhds.; but even should the yield reach the highest figure, it will form a very small item toward supplying the aggregate want. It is said that the Louisiana planters have reserved more than the usual proportion of their cane for planting next season, but a crop at all approximating to those made in former years cannot be expected until capital flows more readily, and in greater abundance, into this channel, and a better organization of labor obtains; then, with a more equitable adjustment between the internal and import duties, we may look with confidence for a gradual return of the former prosperity, when the plantations of Louisiana might be depended upon, with a genial season, for a yield of 200,000 to 350,000 or more hhds. of Sugar. It will be seen that the import of Box Sugar into New-Orleans the past year was large, second only to the import at this port. These were mostly low grades, imported for the refiners of that city and St. Louis, Chicago even having drawn a portion of its needed supply *via* the cheaply traversed highway, the Mississippi River."

STEARINE—Sales 37,000 lbs. at 9½c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 84,000 lbs., at 11c.@11½c., also 24,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in demand and firm. Messrs. Young & Knapp have compiled, from official sources, the following interesting statistics of the stock of Teas remaining in bond, duties unpaid, on the 1st of January, 1867. It is of considerable interest, and we submit in full, as follows:

	Green. Lbs.	Japan. Lbs.	Oolong. Lbs.
Direct importation	1,749,757	3,461,438	2,857,515
Indirect importation	223,271	43,204	115,870
Total stock	1,973,028	3,504,642	2,973,385

	Congou and Souchong. Lbs.	Pouchong. Lbs.	Total. Lbs.
Direct importation	166,362	398,877	8,633,953
Indirect importation	138,525	—	520,870
Total stock	304,887	398,877	9,154,823

We have not deemed it advisable to furnish a detailed statement of the few invoices of Greens, uncolored Japans and Oolongs, duty paid, in first and second hands, in and out of bonded warehouse, the quantity being inconsiderable, and a portion being already in process of distribution in lines to the trade. We subjoin the estimated stock of Teas on hand, in unbroken parcels, whether in bond or duty paid, at the corresponding period for the last four years, remarking only that we believe the stock in previous years to have been made up from unreliable data, and should, therefore, be regarded as only approximately accurate:

Date.	Green. lbs.	Japan. lbs.	Oolong. lbs.
Jan. 1, 1866	5,155,000	850,328	2,220,200
Jan. 1, 1865	5,500,000	1,500,000	4,000,000
Jan. 1, 1864	3,000,000	450,000	2,500,000
Jan. 1, 1863	3,500,000	425,000	2,600,000

Date.	Congou and Souchong. lbs.	Pouchong. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Jan. 1, 1866	651,313	76,663	8,953,[illegible]
Jan. 1, 1865	1,000,000	225,000	12,225,000
Jan. 1, 1864	[illegible]	330,000	6,560,000
Jan. 1, 1863	2,000,000	500,000	9,025,000

WHISKY—Has been dull and nominal.

WOOL—Has been in moderate request, mainly for manufacturing, at about previous quotations. Sales, since our last, include 170,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 43c.@65c.; 41,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled, at 30c.@53c.; 167,000 lbs. Texas, at 15c.@35c.; 13,000 lbs. California, at 24½c.@28½c.; and sundry small lots of foreign within our former range. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, the week's sales of "Domestic Wool foot up some 725,000 lbs., at a range of 35c.@75c. for Fleece, and 35c.@60c. for the various grades of Pulled. Included are small lots of heavy Illinois and Indiana Fleece at 35c.@45c.; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota at 45c.@52c.; Michigan at 50c.@62½c.; New-York and Vermont at 48c.@53c.; New-Hampshire and Maine at 45c.@55c.; Ohio and Pennsylvania at 50c.@55c. for medium 57c.@60c. for fine and extra, 63c.@65c. for double extra, and 67c.@75c. for small lots of triple extra and picklock. Included are 25,000 lbs. Extra Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleece at 60c.@61c., 35,000 lbs. Double Extra do. at 63½c., 13,000 lbs. do. do. at 64c.@65c., and several very small and select parcels of Picklock at a range of 70c.@75c. In Pulled Wools we note further sales at 30c.@35c. for No. 1, 40c.@50c. for Western and Eastern Supers, and 50c.@60c. for Extras, including a lot of Rochester Brand at the outside rate. In Combing Wool, sales of small lots Native at 60c.@65c.; Canada do. is scarce and held at 70c.@75c., with sales of 5,000 lbs. at 72½c. In Canada Clothing Wool, sales of 4,000 lbs. at 40c. In California, sales of small lots at 30c.@32c. In Foreign, the sales have been unimportant, including 55 bales Cape at a range of 30c.@35c.; small lots of Mestiza at 28c.@32c., and 2,000 lbs. East India at 25c."....In Philadelphia, according to the *North American*, "the market continues inactive, but prices are rather firmer; about 120,000 lbs. sold in lots at prices ranging from 62c.@65c. for Double Extra; 58c.@60c. for Extra; 55c.@57c. for Fine; 50c.@52c. for Medium; 43c.@48c. for Coarse; 46c.@55c. for Tub-washed; 40c.@45c. for Extra Western Pulled, and 30c.@33c. ₱ lb. for No. 1 Western Pulled, according to quality."

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include 600 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@5-16d. by sailing vessel, and 9-16d. by steamer; and 800 tcs. Lard, and 100 boxes Bacon at 25s. ₱ ton. For London, 35,000 bushels Barley, part at 5½d. ₱ bushel.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

AMERICAN ARTIST'S SALE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock, at their new and spacious Fine Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner 14th-st., the very fine collection of Oil Paintings by our favorite and celebrated American artist,

ALEXANDER WUST,

who has recently returned from Europe after an absence of four years. The collection comprises 35 pictures of European and American scenery, including the two paintings entitled

A NORWEGIAN WATERFALL BY MOONLIGHT,

for which Mr. Wust was awarded, by royal decree, the three-year gold medal at the last year's exhibition at Brussels, and

A MOUNTAIN TORRENT IN NORWAY,

for which he received the gold medal at the Hague in the exhibition of the same year.

The medals and accompanying documents received through the Secretary of State are also on exhibition, and afford an opportunity to the public of viewing for the first time in this country the only substantial acknowledgments of appreciation of American art ever received by one of our artists abroad, and we feel confident in stating that an examination of these elegant Paintings is only needed to ensure for them the same high encomiums from our connoisseurs at home that were accorded them in Europe.

Now on exhibition free, day and evening, from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FINE MODERN AND ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS:

On THURSDAY, Jan. 17 and FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 7½ O'CLOCK EACH EVENING, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 BROADWAY.

The entire collection of pictures and statuary of the late Mr. E. Boonen Graves, comprising several very fine old original pictures; also, some very fine pieces of statuary by Ives; also, some very fine original pictures by Mr. Charles Adams, now residing abroad; also, an invoice of fine European pictures by celebrated artists, among them will be found the following, viz.:

EUROPEAN PICTURES.

Eug. Verboeckhoven, W. Gentz, Gerome,
Geo. Lance, Calame, Chiffart,
Louis Lassalle, Troyon, A. Chappel,
Ribot, Scheeres, Lindlar,
Ch. Hue, N. Lancret,
Stanfield. and others.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Thos. Cole, Van Beest, Thos. Doughty,
Hinkley, T. Buchanan Read, J. M. Culverhouse,
J. F. Cropsey, G. H. Boughton, E. D. Lewis,
and others.

They are now on exhibition, free, at the above galleries from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and two evenings previous to sale till 10 P. M.

BOOK-TRADE SALESROOMS

NO. 498 BROADWAY, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, 15, 16, at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,

DR. M. W. DICKESON'S LIBRARY.

Catalogue of a highly interesting collection of books and pamphlets on early American History, many of which are extremely scarce and in fine condition; also, a fine collection of Washington portraits, Revolutionary autograph letters, &c., being from the private library of Montroville Wilson Dickeson, M. D., of Philadelphia.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Jan. 18 and 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,

AUTOGRAPHS.

W. Brotherhead's (of Philadelphia) collection of over 1,700 autographs, all warranted genuine, embracing early American, Revolutionary, Foreign, &c., of which more than 400 are from the collection of that famous bibliomaniac, Dawson Turner.

James M. Miller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1867, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Executor of Abraham R. Lawrence, deceased:

Maiden-lane.—The premises known as Number 139 Maiden-lane, running through to Fletcher-st., being 17 feet in front and rear. On the lot is a valuable storehouse covering the whole ground. The premises are subject to a lease which will expire on the 1st day of May, 1868.

14th-st.—The premises Nos. 110 and 112 East 14th-st., each being 20 feet 10 inches in front and rear, by 106 feet 6 inches in depth. On each of said lots is a five-story brown-stone English-basement house.

43d-st.—Four lots on the southerly side of 43d-st., distant 105 feet east of 3d-av., each lot being 25 feet front and rear, by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

Brooklyn.—About 46 lots in the City of Brooklyn, E. D., situate on Leonard, Eckford and Newton sts.

Westchester County.—Two farms in Scarsdale, Westchester County, lying adjoining to each other, and known as "The Powder Mill Farm," and the Bronx or Delancy Farm, containing together about 150 acres.

Albany.—24 acres of land situate on Lydius and Magazine sts., in the City of Albany, N. Y.

Herkimer County, N. Y.—5 lots in the village of Devoreux, in the County of Herkimer.

Hamilton County, N.Y.—A number of tracts of wild land.

Newark, N. J.—About 40 city lots, situate on Elm-st. and Pennington-av., in the City of Newark.

Iowa.—The east half of southeast quarter and the northwest half of the southeast quarter of section 21 in Township No. 95, in Floyd County, Iowa, containing 120 acres.

Also, a bond and mortgage for $5,000, made by Robert Griffith to M. D. Powers, on property in South Amboy and Manalapan, N. J.

Also a bond and mortgage made by Robert Benson for $50, on premises at Maspeth, Queen's County.

For full particulars apply at the office of LAWRENCE & HORN, Attorneys for the Executor, No. 67 Wall-st., or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 48 Pine st.

Ernst Roth, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ERNST ROTH, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction $18,000 worth of MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BEAUTIFUL PARLOR FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, BRONZES, CHINA VASES AND FIGURES, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, 50 fine oil paintings by eminent artists, rich cut-glass, china and silver ware, THIS DAY, (Monday, Jan. 14,) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock precisely, at the four-story dwelling-house No. 119 Clinton-place, 8th-st., 5th and 6th avs.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 14, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of CARPETS, PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES, CURTAINS, CHANDELIERS, BEDDING, &c. ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF OFFICE FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. ALSO AN ELEGANT AUBUSSON CARPET 26 FEET BY 18 FEET, SAME AS NEW, COST $900.

Peed & Vandervere, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE IN PARTITION BY PEED & VANDERVEER, Auctioneers, TUESDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 o'clock, at No. 355 Fulton-st., Halsey's Building, Brooklyn: Stryker's Corner, in the town of Flatbush; Cottage on East Broadway, Flatbush; two vacant lots on Classon-av., Brooklyn. Sale positive.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF REAR-ADmiral Charles H. Bell, Commandant of this station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 12 M., a quantity of paper stock, junk, canvas clippings, blocks, scrap composition, metal seines and a miscellaneous lot of condemned tools, &c. Also, two oxen.

E. HOOKER, Act. Lt.-Com., U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.

COAL.

COKE $2 50 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $3 50 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st. and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

TO COAL CARTMEN.—BEST QUALITY of Red Ash, Lorberry and Locust Mountain, Egg and Stove sizes, at $6 75 and $6 25, at the yard of L. W. PHILLIPS, foot of 20th-st., North River.

FURNITURE.

A FAMILY ABOUT BREAKING UP housekeeping offer for sale some very choice articles of furniture, also an elegant mantel mirror, a magnificent china dinner set, marble statuary, bronzes, &c., a valuable collection of books, which will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply for particulars to E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

D. L. LEDERER & CO., AT NO. 363 Pearl-st., announce to their friends and the public generally that they have opened a new loan office where they will advance cash at reasonable terms on all valuable property, watches, jewelry, diamonds, &c., or purchase the same.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss S. Cole, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. Bland, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN. Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FOOL'S REVENGE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Miss Ida Vernon, Messrs. Barton Hill, Leffingwell, Duell, Duff, Donaldson, Decker, Miss Cushing, Miss Andrews.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.—MARTHA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE LITTLE BAREFOOT and JACK CADE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Montague-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BATEMAN CONCERT. Last appearance in Brooklyn of his musical troupe, Mme. Parepa, Signor Brignoli, Signor Ferranti, Signor Fortuna, Mrs. S. B. Mills, Mr. Carl Rosa, and Mr. Walton.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE. Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c. UN BALLA EN MASCHERA, RUNNING THE BLOCKADE, LORD LOVEL, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. No. 720 Broadway. THIS EVENING—PREMIER DANSEUSE, BUTTERFLY PRINCESS, DEWDROP PRINCESS, SNOWDROP PRINCESS, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

DODWORTH'S HALL. Broadway, opposite 11th-street. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches to last evening by Atlantic Telegraph.

The "Eastern question" grows more serious. As reported in our Atlantic Cable dispatches of yesterday morning Turkey has called an army of 150,000 men into service, for the purpose of suppressing the revolt of her Greek subjects. Our dispatches of this morning state that a ministerial crisis has taken place at Constantinople, and that the Porte has recalled his Ambassador from Athens. It is reported that GARIBALDI has gone to Candia, and also that a revolt is imminent in Bosnia.

Advices from China report that a great fire had occurred at Yokohama, Japan, causing a loss of over five millions of dollars.

The *North German Gazette* denies that BISMARCK has issued any diplomatic circular, as was recently reported.

GENERAL NEWS.

At a meeting of the Canal Board, held at the Canal Department on the 9th instant, it was resolved that the Board will commence the hearing of cases on the Business Calendar, in their regular order, on the first Tuesday of February next; that the Board will, on the 24th of January next, designate and appoint the several officers of the canals subject to appointment by this Board; that on the 6th day of March next, the Board will designate the banks for the deposit of the canal tolls the ensuing year; and that the Board adjourn to meet on Thursday, the 24th day of January.

A bill is before the Michigan Legislature providing for a convention to revise the State Constitution. It fixes the number of delegates at 100, one from each Representative District. The delegates are to be elected at the judicial election on the first Monday in April, and the Convention is to meet on the third Wednesday in May. The bill also provides that the Constitution when completed shall be submitted to a vote of the people for their acceptance or rejection.

Attorney-General COLVILLE, of Minnesota, who has been in New-Ulm investigating the circumstances attending the horrible murder of two men there on Christmas day, has written to the Governor of the State that there will be no interference by the citizens with the trial and punishment of the murderers of LISCOM and CAMPBELL. One of the murderers, a deserter from Fort Ridgeway, has been arrested in Austin and put in jail at Mankato. He confesses his participation in the crime.

A convention is to be held in St. Louis on the second Tuesday in February next, for the purpose of considering measures for the improvement of the Upper Mississippi River, and bringing the matter before Congress. The Committee on Finance estimate the expense of the convention at $40,000, and propose to raise that sum from the St. Louis City Council, County Court and Chamber of Commerce.

The liquor-dealers of Laconia, N. H., have agreed to abandon the traffic, and sell only ale and cider; the apothecaries will sell for nothing but medicinal and mechanical purposes, and the hotels only to actual traveling guests, keeping no open bars.

It is stated that the Springfield, Ill., owners of the Chicago *Republican* have sold out their interest to Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH.

There have been 1,600 divorces granted in Massachusetts in the last six years.

LOCAL NEWS.

A daring robbery was committed Saturday in Exchange-place. A package containing over $10,000 in gold certificates and treasury notes, was snatched from the porter of MARTIN, MAAS & Co., of No. 48 Exchange-place. The porter is unable to give any information further than a mere outline of the thief's appearance, and the Police have so far failed to secure him.

EDWARD H. WEYLAN, a clerk late in the employment of the Erie Railway Company, is alleged to have decamped after embezzling about $30,000 of the Company's funds. The alleged fugitive was intrusted with the preparation of the Company's pay rolls, and the frauds are said to have been committed by placing fictitious names on the laborers' roll.

Prof. AGASSIZ delivered a lecture before the Brooklyn Mercantile Library, Saturday evening, at the Academy of Music in that city, which was filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience. His subject was, "The River Amazon," whose immense basin was explored by Prof. AGASSIZ during his recent visit to Brazil.

Saturday was a dull day in commercial circles generally. The demand for produce was quite moderate. Breadstuffs and Cotton closed in favor of buyers. Lard and Hogs were a fraction dearer. Foreign merchandise was firm, but inactive. Freights were somewhat brisker, with five hundred and sixty-seven vessels of all classes in port.

An interesting discourse was delivered yesterday by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD at the Church of the Messiah, on the relation of man to the lower animals.

JOHN H. TRAPP was arrested on Friday and taken before United States Commissioner OSBORNE, charged with forging the indorsement of the heir of a soldier who was killed in the war, for the purpose of defrauding the Government out of $171. He was held for examination.

The twelfth anniversary of the Women's Hospital was celebrated on Saturday at the residence of Mrs. T. C. DOREMUS, in Twelfth-street. Addresses were delivered by Dr. METCALF, Prof. DOREMUS and others, and the reports of the Secretary, Surgeon and Treasurer read.

OWEN MCSHANE was on Saturday convicted, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, of manslaughter in the fourth degree. On the 28th of October last, during a street fight, MCSHANE struck THOMAS GLEASON on the head with some weapon, causing death.

The Excise Law was very generally observed in this City yesterday, and the number of arrests for violation of the law was comparatively few. Many persons visited New-Jersey, and returned after obtaining a moderate quantity of lager and whisky.

Gold was steady at 134 per cent. on Saturday, and the Stock Market active and on the recovery in prices from Thursday's depression. The public funds advanced to 104⅛@104¼ for the Consolidated 5-20s.

Ominous News from Europe—The Threatened Destruction of Turkey—Prospects of a General War.

The Cable announcement that the Turks have made a levy of 150,000 troops to suppress the Greek revolt, confirms the previous news that the insurrection of the Greek subjects of Turkey, which began in Crete, was spreading, and had broken out in several of the insular dependencies in the Archipelago, as well as in Thessaly. In fact, the whole of the Greek subjects of the Sultan, as well as the population of the Greek kingdom itself, are thoroughly excited and aroused by their sympathy with the struggling Cretans, and it seems impossible to restrain them longer from taking part in the war against the Turk.

But it is not only in the Greek portions of the Turkish Empire that the spirit of revolution is rife. We have a dispatch to-day that an insurrection is on the point of breaking out in the Province of Bosnia; and we learn by the latest mail from Europe that Roumania and Servia are preparing for the opportunity—which the present insurrectionary movements will give them—to shake off the last shadow of allegiance to the power that rules at Constantinople. In fact, in every part of European Turkey, and among all its Christian peoples, Sclavonian as well as Hellenic, there is an agitation which is too profound, and has already gone too far, and covers too much surface, to have any other ending than in such a war as will break down and smash up the tottering Turkish Empire.

It is assuredly a critical time for the Turk—the most critical he has seen during all the centuries of his encampment in Europe.

The vital question, however, in the whole matter, is as to the action of the great European Powers. England and France have long been trying to stave off and postpone this terrible and intricate "Eastern Question," which is ever looming up ominously and ever threatening to come to a crisis, and which they declare is certain to involve Europe in a general war. The Crimea settled nothing. It was merely a war of postponement. The issue is now assuming a form which will not much longer permit of this style of treatment.

Turkey has broken off diplomatic relations with the Kingdom of Greece, and the Ambassador has been recalled from Athens. The Greeks, on their part, are actively continuing their assistance to their revolutionary brethren in Crete, and the Cretans are reported to have received from Greece large numbers of military reinforcements, with fresh supplies of arms. This rupture, which, unless prevented by outside force, will result in open hostilities between the two Governments, necessitates the interference of the Great Powers. Neither Greece nor Turkey have been permitted to exist for their own convenience, but for the convenience of Western Europe; and the fundamental condition of their existence is, that they maintain the peace between themselves. If they fail to do this—if they create an opportunity for Russian aggrandizement—they fail in the purpose for which one was called into existence and the other has been protected. The next thing is for their masters to take them in charge.

The Russian feeling, the Russian interest, and the Russian designs, in regard to this Eastern question have never been and are not now in any way concealed. We learn by the Cable that the Czar and the Imperial family have just given their countenance and their presence at a ball in aid of the suffering families of the insurrectionary Cretans, and this is an incident which will not be without effect upon the revolt itself, and will be construed as of the utmost significance throughout Europe. It has been the common accusation in the journals of England and France, since the beginning of the present Cretan difficulties, that they were stimulated by Russian emissaries, in the interest of Russia; and that the Czar was only waiting the opportune moment in the progress of this affair, when the condition of Turkey should be such that he could at last carry out his designs upon Constantinople. He will not have to wait long for a pretext, if in addition to the Greeks the Sclavonic population in the North has also risen in arms against their Turkish masters.

The sympathies of the Liberals of Continental Europe, and also of England, are with the Greeks. Representative men like MAZZINI and VICTOR HUGO have spoken eloquently in their behalf, and it is reported to-day that GARIBALDI has carried out the purpose which he had previously announced of going to aid the people of Candia.

It is impossible yet to foresee the precise course of the Governments of England and France. Of course, should Russia prematurely take a hand in the affair, the policy of the Governments just mentioned will very soon be apparent. They will from necessity combine to restrain the ambitious designs of the Czar, as they did twelve years ago; and both Russia and the Western Powers will attempt to form the best combinations possible with Austria and Prussia; for in the present condition of European affairs the Turkish question cannot be settled without the active interference of these two Governments. Austria has purposes of her own to accomplish on the Danube, and Prussia has ends to serve, for which this would be her best opportunity.

But if, as is likely, England and France have the first word in this matter between Turkey and Greece, they will doubtless make the most strenuous efforts to secure peace, and once more postpone the Eastern question. Upon any principle other than that of temporary expediency—which is no principle at all—it is certainly impossible to see how these Powers can take any further steps for supporting this wretched farce and wretched despotism, the Turkish Empire. They know it is doomed, and they might as well make preparations at once for the new order of things—the new arrangement of nationalities that must follow it. Bitterly opposed as they are to Russian aggrandizement, it goes altogether against the Christianity of England to support the Mahometan power over a great Christian population; and it is impossible to see how France, which, with NAPOLEON at its head, supports so strongly the doctrine of "united nationalities," can take part in suppressing the aspirations of the Greeks.

The English Press are calling for a European Conference to settle the question. The London *Globe* of Saturday last speaks of the matter as being now so pressing that it demands immediate attention, and advocates this idea. It may come to this, if, in the meantime, the complications of the case, and the conduct of Russia, do not compel an appeal to arms. However it ends, we hope that, at its close, the world will have seen the last of Turkey in Europe.

Impeachment.

We continue in other columns our extracts from Republican journals, with the view of showing that the overwhelming sense of the party is hostile to the impeachment movement. The tone of the extracts themselves, and the party standing of the journals whose opinions we cite, prove that this opposition to the proceeding is in nowise the result of sympathy with the President. It will be found on examination that the witnesses we produce are earnest in their denunciation of his course, and emphatic in their demand that Congress shall push forward its policy of reconstruction regardless of his opposition. They deprecate impeachment, however, on the ground that it ought not to be undertaken in a partisan spirit—that this proceeding of Mr. ASHLEY looks more like partisanship than the purity and solemnity of justice—that the effect, if the business be persisted in, will be more disastrous to its promoters than to Mr. JOHNSON—finally, that the people are averse to it as not called for by circumstances and as in every respect inexpedient.

There is another class of Republican journals whose sayings we have not quoted at length, because, without pronouncing judgment on the question, they simply affirm their faith in the sagacity and integrity of the Judiciary Committee. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, Toledo *Blade*, and Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* come within this category. They hold that Mr. ASHLEY's indictment is little more than an echo of popular opinion, and they await the Committee's report as a means of correcting or corroborating the popular judgment. But suppose—as the Chicago *Post* suggests—that the Committee find no sufficient reason for ulterior measures, will not the whole affair hurt Mr. ASHLEY and his friends much more than it can possibly hurt Mr. JOHNSON?

The Position and Programme of the Democratic Party.

The Democratic Party is attempting the impossible. It proposes to reorganize elements with which the country will have nothing to do, under the management of men in whom the country has not a particle of confidence. The Connecticut Convention aptly illustrated both points. As a means of demonstrating party strength it was a failure; as an indication of party folly it was damning and conclusive.

The position of the party has undergone no change. As it was when it last appealed to the people for support so is it now. It is a position made up of negations. It affirms that the policy for which the loyal North fought, and which has its embodiment in the Republican Party, shall not prevail. This is the living question of the day, and this the standing of the Democracy with regard to it. Aside from this, the Democratic Party is as essentially a thing of the past as though it were born before the flood. If not exactly antediluvian, it is undeniably ante-war, in what it says, does and proposes. It would have the country governed as though no war had been waged and won. Its appeals to the Constitution are of the kind to which we were accustomed in the days when Slavery dominated, and its rendering of constitutional rights and obligations invariably carries the mind back to the Dred Scott decision. It takes no note of emancipation and its consequences. It assumes the Southern version of State rights to be lawful and right, and denounces the doctrine of the supremacy of national authority as rank heresy, tending to consolidation and despotism. It impugns the constitutionality—and, by a parity of reasoning, the validity—of many of the measures employed by the Government to preserve the nation's existence. It has no sympathy with the aims of the Northern people in going into the war, none with the agencies employed in its prosecution, and none with the lessons derived from its result. Its conception of statesmanship is the restoration of all the States, loyal and rebel, to their old relations in Congress and elsewhere. It scouts the demand for guarantees against a renewal of rebellion as an invasion of Southern rights, and rejects the call for the imposition of disabilities upon conspicuous rebels as harsh and improper. In short, the Democratic position is to all intents and purposes as disloyal as its managers dare make it on all questions pertaining to the war, and the altered aspect of affairs arising from it.

In confirmation of this statement we have but to refer to the chosen leaders and exponents of the Connecticut Democracy in their recent gathering at New-Haven. A living party demands living men; a party equal to the times chooses for its orators men who are in unison with the times in purpose and feeling. But the Connecticut Democrats put forward as their leaders to-day and in the future politicians who are as far as possible removed from the present. They are to a man notorious Copperheads; were so known when the nation was in peril, and have been so repudiated whenever they have ventured to appeal to the tribunal of the people. A party which parades THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, ISAAC TOUCEY and W. W. EATON as its representatives, and which applauds their speeches as sound Democratic doctrine, must be hopelessly given over to Copperheadism. And being Copperhead all over and in every vein, it cannot have the slightest chance of acquiring power so long as the Government of the United States remains under the control of the men who suppressed the rebellion.

A similar state of things obtains in Ohio. GEORGE H. PENDLETON presides over its Democratic Convention, and the essence of Copperheadism pervades its every speech and resolution. More than this; the missionary it sends to Boston to expound Democracy is none other than the redoubtable VALLANDIGHAM.

It is evident, then, that the Democratic Party grows worse instead of better. During the later stages of the war, in some localities during the Fall elections, it assumed an air of moderation, and even kept its more notorious Copperheads in the background. But the attitude of the President and of the South has inspired them with courage to strive again for power. And, as preliminary to the struggle, they reaffirm their old Copperhead views and conduct their party drill under the orders of their old Copperhead chiefs.

Their programme, however, embraces one fresh feature. Their sole chance of regaining power rests upon the restoration of the lately rebel States to the full measure of authority as exercised before the war. They propose a National Convention, where Southern rebels shall confer with Northern Democrats as to the course of the Democratic Party. They entreat the President to disregard the policy of Congress, and, if need be, to defy its authority. Hence their programme points to revolution as a contingency, and to physical force as a means of securing the triumph of the President, and the return of the South free from restrictions and conditions. The *World* has for some time mildly hinted at the possibility of the thing, and more recently the Philadelphia *Age* has talked in the same strain. Mr. JAMES BROOKS, of the *Express*, distanced both of them in his speech at New-Haven, not only counseling an armed outbreak, if Congress push its policy to the point which the Seymours and Touceys and Brookses of the Democracy consider unconstitutional, but pledging himself to lead the way to Washington.

Divested of disguise, this is the Democratic programme: Foment strife between the President and Congress, and between the South and Congress; consummate an alliance between the Democracy of the North and the unrepentant rebel element at the South, with a view to resist Congressional authority in the next Presidential election, if not sooner. In other words, judging of the Democratic Party by its utterances in Connecticut and Ohio, it seeks to undo what the war has done, and to place the control of the Government in hands that have been openly or covertly hostile to its authority. It is fortunate that the policy of the party with which we have to contend admits of being thus clearly understood.

Church and State.

It was on the Continent of America that the affairs of the Church were first disconnected from the affairs of State. In Maryland, one of the first ordinances issued or sanctioned by Lord BALTIMORE, established the independence of the Church from the political Government, the severance of spiritual and temporal matters and tolerance in all religious affairs. Long after that FREDERICK the Great made use of the expression that "every one might save his soul in his own fashion." Ever since this has become peculiarly American doctrine, and every Constitution, Federal as well as State, enacted it as one of the fundamental principles of our home polity. Up to now it was comparatively unknown in the Old World. Even in the freest country on the continent, in the Republic of Switzerland, the old, mediæval prejudices against the Hebrew faith are still kept up, and degrading disqualifications prevail in some of the cantons against the Jews. In all the other countries one or the other system of religious belief is elevated to a State establishment and enjoys superior privileges. The most protracted, cruel and bloody wars have been instigated and waged from a desire to maintain and strengthen the political ascendancy of one, and to suppress or "stamp out"—as the modern phrase expresses it—a novel set of religious dogmas. Even up to the present day religious prejudices enter largely into the political complications in Europe. Though the progressive development of the science of politics has done away with much that was repulsive in the ardor of religious fanatics, it has not yet entirely eradicated that feeling of animosity which, weakened though it be, still lingers on as the inheritance transmitted from the past.

Every step tending to a more rational system, one more in consonance with the demands of modern ideas and better calculated to give free scope to the full development of the physical and intellectual force of mankind, must, therefore, be received with praise, especially so by us Americans, who can only look with pride upon the increasing influence of our example abroad, and who must feel elated to see our advanced institutions pointed to as conclusive proof of the correctness of our system. Such a step we see preparing in Italy. Since the late war, the political unification of the country has been achieved, excepting only the territory of the Pope. This Roman question, were the political side only to be considered, would be quickly solved. But the great difficulty is its connection with religion. The whole Catholic world, and particularly the Catholic Powers of Europe, feel interested in the matter, and the latter have interceded and do now interfere to maintain the temporal independence of the Papacy. But this is evidently incompatible with the complete consolidation of the whole of Italy into one nation. How, then, to accomplish the latter, without encroaching upon the authority of the Pope in spiritual matters, is the great problem to be solved, and the present Prime Minister of the Italian Government, Baron RICASOLI, proposes to do it by introducing the American system of absolute tolerance. In a late circular letter, addressed to the Catholic Bishops of Italy, he discusses the manner in plain and earnest style. He expresses his hope that the Church in Italy will soon enjoy the same degree of freedom as in the United States, and continues:

> "In the United States every citizen is free to choose any religion he deems the best—to serve God in the form he thinks best suited. By the side of the Catholic Church there arise Protestant temples, the mosque (?) of the Mussulman, the pagoda of the Chinese; along with the Catholic clergy the Consistory of Geneva and the synods of the Methodists are active. All this creates no confusion. And why? Because no religion asks for special protection or privileges from the State. Each lives and develops itself under the protection of the general law, and that law, respected by all, guarantees to each the same liberty."

These are words full of sound doctrine and political sagacity. They announce the key which may unlock the gates that as yet shut out Italy from the blessings of liberal progress. The words, "a free Church in a free State," will become a powerful working principle of the party of progress, not in Italy alone, but in other continental countries as well; and, as for the matter of the Church Establishment, even in England. In Austria the movement has been commenced, and, for a wonder, it was from a devoted Catholic source that this cry was first raised. In a pamphlet lately published it is conclusively demonstrated that the connection of the Church with the Government, and the protection and privileges granted it by the latter, have been not only no benefit, but damaging and disastrous to the interests of Catholicity; for the odium the Government is held in by the people is shared in by the Church. The same idea is spreading in other parts of Germany, particularly in Baden, and we hope that it may prevail. We may well be satisfied with this evidence of peaceful American conquests in Europe.

Taxation and the Debt.

The *North American Review* lends its influence to the financiers who would perpetuate the present enormous burden of taxation as a means of providing for the immediate reduction of the public debt. Taxation, according to the *Review*, is grievously misunderstood. The prevailing ideas in reference to it—if the reviewer is to be accepted as an authority—are almost altogether wrong. It is not the amount of taxation that injures, we are told, but the nature of its expenditure; and since the waste of war has ceased, the Government expenditure provides for the redistribution of the moneys accruing from taxation—that is to say, the tax-payer receives back, indirectly, through official agencies, the taxes he pays to the Government.

We have met philosophy like this occasionally before. The teaching of Mr. JAY COOKE's disciple, to the effect that a national debt is a national blessing, was of the same order. "The more the nation owes the richer it will be," was the sum and substance of his dogmatizing. The reviewer derides the debt doctrine, but insists, in a roundabout way, that taxation is not an unpleasant or unprofitable process, but on the contrary is one that the country may submit to contentedly, as not necessarily prejudicial to its prosperity.

The facts, we apprehend, are more logical than the philosophy. Government, under the best of circumstances, is a wasteful collecting and distributing agent, losing a large percentage of its receipts, and squandering a heavy proportion of its outlay. This would be a valid reason for not rejoicing in taxation, were the theory of collection and distribution much nearer perfection than it is. But, irrespective of theories, the fact is patent that the present system of taxation does "cramp and discourage industry." Mr. WELLS, who made this one of the points of his investigation, is unqualified in the statement of his opinion. His intimate knowledge of the industrial economy of the country, in relation to taxes, brings him to the conclusion "that a rapid reduction of taxation rather than a rapid reduction of the principal of the public debt is at present the true policy of the Government; and that the adoption of this course, so far from protracting the time at which the national debt can be discharged, will, on the contrary, greatly accelerate it." Why, is obvious. Time will bring an increase of population and wealth, and thus, under the natural law of development, we shall in a few years be able to carry with comparative ease the load that now threatens to cripple us. Beside the termination of war has necessarily left many branches of industry and trade in a disorganized condition; the taxation, as now levied, adds to the depression, because hindering our development, and it were unwise to attempt to reduce the principal of the debt until both trade and industry shall have regained a healthy equilibrium.

Gov. MORTON, in his message to the Indiana Legislature, adds to these considerations another which should have weight. We quote from a published dispatch:

> "He is opposed to pressing sudden payment of the national debt. Being contracted through the misconduct of the South, they and their children should bear their just proportion, which they cannot do in the present impoverished condition; therefore taxation should be reduced to the amount necessary to pay the interest and ordinary expenses of the Government, and the payment of the principal postponed to times of more general prosperity."

There may be less philosophy in this view than in that which receives the indorsement of the *North American Review*, but there is more of what the American people will probably esteem as plain common sense. It is not just that the burden should be borne so unequally as now by the loyal States. The South should pay its share of the debt, and this its people cannot do until they shall have passed into more prosperous times. It is not expedient that taxation should be kept up to a rate that falls disastrously upon either section, simply that we may boast of paying off the debt almost as quickly as it was contracted. The debt is safe, it may be paid ere many now living pass to their graves. But the taxation is crushing, and should be lessened to the extent of a hundred millions without delay.

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.—It is stated that the evidence taken by the New-Orleans Riot Committee is very strong touching the insults and wrongs to which original Unionists are subjected in Louisiana, without chance of redress. They are represented as declaring that the State is an unsafe residence for Union men. The recent letter of Gen. HEINTZELMAN shows that Texas is similarly bad. Rebel mobs control the authorities in many districts, and keep in constant peril known friends of the National Government. The report of Gen. ORD from Arkansas is not one iota better. Outrages and murders upon freedmen and women are reported continually, and neither the local authorities nor the people evince a disposition to enforce the laws. Gen. ORD speaks of fifty-two murders of freedmen by white persons within three or four months, without an attempt to arrest or punish the murderers. The constant recurrence of these reports is a sad commentary upon the alleged fitness of the South for unconditional restoration.

Personal and Other Matters.

Mrs. BURDELL-CUNNINGHAM lives in a small Mexican town of Loretto, Lower California, on the western shore of the Gulf, about one hundred miles north of Cape St. Lucas. She had been engaged there in the masculine duty of supervising the operations of a silver mine purchased by herself. In the discharge of this duty she has displayed remarkable energy and capacity for business, traveling often to Guaymas, Mazatlan and San Francisco to purchase supplies, superintending their shipment, and at Loretto directing the labors of large gangs of Mexicans, disbursing funds, supervising the beneficiating of ores and shipping the product. She was in this City a few months since with her daughter, both passing under the name of Hayes.

HENRY's bust of President LINCOLN has been purchased by the citizens of Louisville. On the 12th of February it will be placed in the United States Court-room with proper ceremonies. The bust is said to be a fine one, a striking likeness of the late President, and rests upon a column of Carara marble, about four feet in height, and one foot in diameter.

ALEX. WUST, the young New-York painter, whose return from Europe has been pleasantly noted by the daily Press, received the triennial Royal Gold Medal of Brussels for his picture of a "Norwegian Waterfall by Moonlight," and a second medal at the Hague Exhibition. His sale is announced for this evening.

Dr. G. P. JUDD, the well-known Sandwich Island missionary, who has been a resident of Honolulu for forty years, has been appointed by the United States Consul to the situation of physician to the American Marine Hospital—a very important office—at that port.

Ex-Gov. ISHAM G. HARRIS, of Tennessee, has been living some time in Mexico. He is about leaving, with the intention of entering into mercantile business in Liverpool.

Dr. RAWLINGS, formerly connected with the Press of this City, has been sent to Paris as the correspondent of the *Anglo-American Times* of London.

Prof. BLOT has gone to Boston.

LE GRAND ROCKWOOD, of this City, has purchased BRADFORD's "Sealers Crushed by Iceberg's" for $12,000. The picture will be sent to the Paris Exposition.

EDWARD CRAPSEY, a well-known correspondent during and since the war, has dropped the pen and entered upon the theatrical path as manager of the Paterson Theatre.

MILLARD FILLMORE, WM. G. FARGO, JOHN M. HUTCHINSON and other leading citizens of Buffalo have organized a club to which the initiation fee is $100, annual dues $50.

Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS originated the idea of national cemeteries for the soldiers who died during the war.

Maj. BEATTY, formerly of the British army, has been appointed instructor of military tactics to the pupils at Yale College.

CORONA, ESCOBEDA and GARCIA have been appointed Generals of Division, the highest rank recognized in the Mexican army.

AMUSEMENTS.

Amusements are progressing steadily, and with fair indications of improvement. There are but few changes to note. At Wallack's the new drama of "Ours" holds the stage and delights the public. The same may be said briefly of the New-York Theatre—"Cendrillon"—and Niblo's—the "Black Crook." At the Winter Garden there is a new bill. TOM TAYLOR's version of VICTOR HUGO's old drama of *Le roi s'amuse* will be brought out. It is called the "Fool's Revenge." Mr. EDWIN BOOTH sustains the principal *rôle*, surrounded by Miss RACHEL NOAH, (her first appearance here,) Miss IDA VERNON, Mr. BARTON HILL and other members of the company. At the Olympic Theatre there is a radical change in the programme. Mr. GROVER introduces English opera to his patrons. The troupe is an excellent one, and numbers among its members such well-known names as Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS, Miss ZELDA HARRISON, Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. E. SEGUIN, &c. FLOTOW's opera of "Martha" is selected for to-night. At Barnum's Museum, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with Mrs. G. C. HOWARD in her original character of *Topsey*, will be repeated. At the New-York Circus, at the Bowery Theatre and at the Minstrel Halls there are excellent bills. HARTZ, the conjuror, is still at Dodworth's. He gives the famous "Basket Trick" with new improvements to-night. This, of course, is only one item of the programme. At the French Theatre, to-morrow (Tuesday) night, "Nos Bons Villageois."

The return of Mme. PAREPA and the other members of the Bateman Troupe, was hailed last night by a large and enthusiastic audience at Steinway Hall. The lady was in excellent voice, and created the same *furore* as heretofore. The grand aria "Mighty Kings" has never been given with better effect. No one regretted that it was substituted for the piece from "Elijah." In such music Mme. PAREPA is heard to the greatest possible advantage, and we may add that it is in such pieces that the true artiste displays herself, for HANDEL's music needs individual expression as well as correctness and power. Mme. PAREPA was *encored*, and substituted the well-known *scena* called the "Shipwreck," which she gave with much dramatic effect. Signor FORTUNA and Signor FERRANTI were both received with favor, and sang their several pieces in the best manner. Mr. CARL ROSA, the violinist, played a couple of movements from MENDELSSOHN's concerto with excellent taste and skill. Mr. S. B. MILLS, our finest pianist, played the "Africaine" fantasie, by LISZT, in a perfectly faultless manner. The orchestra, under Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, left nothing to be desired—in the purely orchestral pieces. Mr. J. L. HATTON presided at the piano.

Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE was the recipient of a very acceptable complimentary concert, at Steinway Hall, on Thursday evening. The house was filled, and the programme was composed of pieces for Miss BEEBE, Mme. D'ANTRI, Mr. H. W. CRANE, Mr. W. J. HILL, and THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra. Miss BEEBE possesses an agreeable soprano voice, good in quality and quantity, which she uses discreetly. The lady sings, we believe, in one of our up-town churches.

It is difficult to write a musical notice without mentioning the name of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, and, in truth, it is always pleasant to do so. Few men have worked harder for a position than he, and still fewer have deserved to retain it. Immersed in every kind of music, it is surprising to find that he still clings to his first love—the "Symphony-Soirees," and this too in the face of many monetary rebuffs. The third of these superb entertainments—entertainments which we venture to say have never been paralleled in New York—was given on Saturday night, at Steinway Hall (the Theodore Thomas of Halls). The programme justified a larger attendance than was present. The forces employed were an orchestra of eighty, and a chorus of one hundred—the latter from the Mendelssohn Union. The pieces were a suite in C. opus 101, by RAFF; "Ave Verum Corpus"—chorus by MOZART; a selection from "St. Paul," by MENDELSSOHN, and last but decidedly not least, the "Symphony" in D, by SCHUMANN. The members of the Mendelssohn Union being strangers it becomes us to give them welcome. They sang the chorale "Sleepers Wake" beautifully, and the "Ave Verum" also. The latter is hardly worthy of being selected for such an occasion, albeit melodious and touching. In the chorus "Arise and Shine" (MENDELSSOHN) no one arose and no one shone, (in a musical sense) not even the orchestra. Mr. BERGE by the way conducted the vocal piece by MOZART. There are few musicians more earnest and deserving, but we prefer—when an orchestra is concerned—to see the *bâton* in more practised hands. In the oratorio music Mr. BERGE presided at the organ. There is not much to be said of the purely instrumental *morceaux*. RAFF's suite is a dexterous compound of mediocre ideas and technical skill, with a decided proclivity to vulgar jollity. The *minuetto* and *scherzo* are perhaps exceptions to this somewhat broad generalization. The instrumentation in both is delicate and imaginative, but it terminates in a rollicking, common-place march. If it be curious to produce a composer's one hundred and first work, then there is curiosity in this suite. But it seems to us that RAFF is old enough to do better. The concert ended with SCHUMANN's Symphony in D minor—one of the most popular of the series written by the composer. We have on many occasions had the pleasure of speaking of its merits, and need only add that, like the "Suite," it was played superbly.

Our jovial friends of the Arion Society are already preparing for the carnival ball, which will take place toward the end of next month at the Academy of Music. The regular weekly sittings commenced on Saturday evening, at the Germania Rooms, when everyone, capped and bottled, enjoyed himself, and propounded excruciating jokes for the coming festival. There was of course a due proportion of singing, and an orchestra under the direction of Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ contributed to the amusement.

It is a peculiar fact connected with German opera that the season invariably selected for presenting it to the public is the worst that can be chosen, and under such circumstances it is even stranger that it should occasionally prosper. There are individuals who cannot bear good fortune, and there are enterprises that flourish best amid decay. It would not surprise us if the Thalia theatre came under the latter classification. In good times it has always been unlucky. There is nothing for it but to by the bad times.

The "Magic Flute" by MOZART—a work which is interesting, even when maltreated, was played last week. There are necessarily many deficiencies in its distribution at the Thalia theatre—the stage of which is much too small for spectacular productions of this sort. Mlle. NADDIE, late of the French company, was the queen of the night, and sang the difficult music of that *rôle* with marked and decided effect. The lady is a fine artist, and properly managed would speedily become a favorite with the public. Mme. MARIE FREDERICI and HERR FRANZ HIMMER also belong to the troupe and rendered good service, as did Mr. WILHELM FORMES and Mr. CHAUDON. It will be seen that the company is by no means weak. When thoroughly in harness it will, we doubt not, give general satisfaction. The orchestra and chorus were inefficient, the attendance good. The "Magic Flute" will be repeated to-night.

Miss NETTIE STERLING sang at the last Wednesday popular concert, and created a genuine success. The lady has a full, rich, sonorous, contralto voice, the quality of which can scarcely be surpassed. She sings with taste and feeling. We know of no better *artiste* for the concert room.

Mr. L. F. HARRISON, the popular and indefatigable manager, has a series of oratorio performances in preparation for the weeks of Lent. They will be on a scale of unusual magnitude, and will be given at Steinway Hall. The oratorios in study are "St. Paul," "Elijah," "Samson" and the "Messiah."

Messrs. MASON and HAMLIN will resume their agreeable "Musical Recreations" at No. 596 Broadway on Tuesday next at 2:30 P. M. Only six more "recreations" will be given during the present season, commencing Jan. 15 and ending Feb. 19.

Of the coming of new pianists, like the writing of new books, there is no end. The latest accession to the profession is in the person of Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER, son of the celebrated traveler, Mme. IDA PFEIFFER, who has just arrived from Rio de Janeiro. Mr. PFEIFFER has given concerts in Europe and in Brazil, and proposes to do the same here. He is a fine bravura player, possessing a vast amount of execution and a thorough knowledge of effect. His own pieces are written with a full knowledge of his powers, and they display them admirably. Mme. OSCAR PFEIFFER is known to the operatic stage as Signora JIUDITTA ALTIERI, and will probably sing at her husband's concerts. She possesses a fine soprano voice, and is destined to win a high place in the esteem of the musical community.

An amateur concert will be given at the Twenty-first-street Reformed Dutch Church (Rev. Dr. ALEX. R. THOMPSON's) on Wednesday evening next, for the benefit of the Church. The occasion will be an interesting one, especially to the numerous friends of the parties who assist. Mr. A. H. PEASE, the pianist, is the only professional gentleman on the programme.

BATEMAN CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—Mr. BATEMAN's troupe—PAREPA, BRIGNOLI, MILLS and the rest, with THEO. THOMAS' orchestra—appear at the Brooklyn Academy to-night.

ZUNDEL'S ORGAN CONCERT.—JOHN ZUNDEL gives a grand organ concert at Plymouth Church to-morrow evening, assisted by Miss MATILDA TOEDT, Master THEODORE TOEDT and Prof. LORETZ.

PATERSON THEATRE.—Messrs. CRAPSEY, formerly of the Press, and DUFFIELD, for many years a Southern manager, have taken the theatre at Paterson, and open to-night with J. W. WALLACK in "Richelieu." The company is believed to be strong, embracing several well-known and popular artists.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S CONCERTS.—The first of six musical recitations will be given at the organ warerooms of MASON & HAMLIN to-morrow afternoon, with a thoroughly enjoyable programme. Messrs. THOMAS, BERGNER, MASON and COLBY are the proficient pupils, whose "recitations" cannot fail to entertain and instruct.

THE FREEDMEN.

Unwillingness on the Part of the Freedmen to Make Contracts, &c.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Jan. 13.

Recent information from various points of the South represents an unwillingness on the part of negroes to make contracts for the current year, while in some places they are readily engaged.

In the lower counties of Texas the freedmen generally refuse to make contracts unless on condition that they are found and have one-third of the crop, and as these terms cannot be complied with thousands will be unemployed. In portions of North Carolina they refuse to work for $15 per month and rations, being desirous of farming on shares without a manager over them.

This feeling prevails among them throughout that State, and they utterly refuse to bind themselves on any conditions. In Lancaster District, South Carolina, the freedmen have, with few exceptions, secured homes for the present year, and the assemblage at the Court-house for hiring was undisturbed by a single misdemeanor.

At Columbus, Ga., Capt. MOSEBACK, the Agent of the Bureau, had issued the following order in relation to hiring freedmen, for the information of all concerned:

> "Persons making contracts for this year are hereby informed that the regulations of this Bureau for last year are still in force. No contract will be considered binding unless approved by an officer or civil agent of the Bureau, and freed people being engaged by contracts not approved by such authority are at liberty to leave their employer's service at any time. Should any difference occur in regard to compensation for their services during the time they were employed, the employers will be required to pay the highest wages that are paid in their section of the country."

TENNESSEE.

A Life-long and Bloody Feud—A Strange and Appalling Story of Crime.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The journals to-morrow will contain the following:

Two families of Carter County, Tenn., named ROBERTS and JOHNSTONE, have been waging a bloody war between each other for twenty years; during which time fourteen men belonging to these two families have lost their lives.

On the evening of the 5th inst. the vendetta came to a bloody end in the streets of Elizabethtown, Tenn., by the sole surviving males of the Roberts and Johnstones. They engaged in a personal altercation which resulted fatally to both.

This domestic war originated about a very trifling affair.

OHIO.

Murder of a Young Lady—Escape of the Murderer.

DAYTON, Ohio, Saturday, Jan. 12.

Miss CHRISTINE KETT, aged about eighteen years, living on Oak-street, in this city, was brutally murdered yesterday afternoon, during the temporary absence of her mother, by some unknown person.

Bloody tracks were found in the snow outside of the house, and marks of blood were also found upon the fence.

A discharged pistol belonging to her brother was found by her side, but there were cuts upon her head made by some sharp instrument; and the supposition is that, in attempting to defend herself with the pistol from the brutal assault of a ruffian, she was killed.

The pistol was fired into the wound in her head, and so placed as to raise the presumption of suicide.

No clue to the perpetrator of this horrid deed has yet been obtained.

MICHIGAN.

Proceedings in the Legislature—Gov. Crapo.

LANSING, Saturday, Jan. 12.

In the Michigan House of Representatives this morning a resolution affirming the power of Congress over the States lately in rebellion was introduced and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The bill to confirm the title of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company to the property, rights and franchises acquired by it of the Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay Railroad Company, passed the House to-day, and was ordered to take immediate effect.

Gov. CRAPO's health is steadily improving.

WISCONSIN.

Large Fire in Janesville—A Woman Burned to Death.

JANESVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 12.

This city was visited by a destructive conflagration early this morning. The Hyatt House, one of the largest hotels in Wisconsin, together with a church, express offices, several stores, &c., were consumed, and a woman burned to death. Loss over $1,200,000; insurance, $25,000.

LOUISIANA.

No Indictments Against the July Rioters.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The United States Grand Jury have failed to find any indictments against any persons concerned in the July riots. P. H. MORGAN, United States District-Attorney, when the Jury was impaneled, declined to apply the test-oath to the jurors.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

THE IMPEACHMENT MOVEMENT.

It is stated, upon apparently good authority, that Mr. STANTON has been subpœnaed to appear before the Committee on the Judiciary to testify in reference to Mr. ASHLEY's impeachment charges against the President.

THE NEW-ORLEANS INVESTIGATION.

Witnesses who testified before the Committee on the New-Orleans riots have arrived here, and report that the persons subpœnaed before the Committee, on suggestion of the New-Orleans civil authorities, were respectable citizens of undoubted Union sentiments, and that these witnesses testified that if the policy of the Administration were permitted to be carried out, and representatives were admitted at once, affairs would go along prosperously in Louisiana.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The joint resolution for the increase of clerks' salaries twenty per cent. for the fiscal year 1867, which passed the House yesterday, will be amended in the Senate so as to include one or two classes of persons now left out. Mr. GARFIELD would have permitted its amendment to this extent in the House but for the fact that to have reopened the question at that time might have resulted in the defeat of the resolution. When the yeas and nays were called on its passage, however, but a comparatively small number were found willing to go on the record as against the proposition. The vote was: Yeas, 93; nays, 42.

PROPOSED SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A strong effort is about to be made to secure the aid of Congress in constructing a Pacific railroad from a point on the Gulf of Mexico, by an air-line route only 1,268 miles long, to the Pacific Ocean. For this purpose an association of capitalists has organized, in connection with Ex-Gov. A. J. HAMILTON, of Texas, and other Southern loyalists. They propose to introduce a bill at an early day to carry out their idea. These gentlemen claim that if the annual Government expenditures along the line of their proposed route for military purposes are capitalized, and the bonds thus created be loaned to a railroad company as the work progresses, the arrangement will give the country the required road without a dollar of money in addition to what must otherwise continue to be expended for a generation to come in giving military protection to the region through which the road is to pass.

THE TEST OATH DECISION.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, to be delivered to-morrow, is based on the question presented in the cases *ex parte* of MARR of Louisiana, and GARLAND of Arkansas, who having participated in the rebellion, ask to be admitted at the bar of that tribunal, involving more particularly the constitutionality of the law extending to attorneys in the United States Courts, the provisions of the act of July, 1862, which requires the test oath of civil, military and naval officers, with penalties for perjury.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS.

It appears from telegrams received from all parts of the South, that the newspapers which were recently acting with the United States and European News association, are all agreeably restored to their former relations with the New-York Associated Press, in company with the journals of Washington.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

Had the telegraph rendered my dispatch with reference to the high rates of the tariff and the possibility of a reduction of internal taxation as I wrote it, your correspondent would be found to agree with the views of the TIMES editorial on this subject. What I really did say was that if a high tariff was enacted a reduction of internal taxes would probably not be assented to, the two ends being incompatible with the requirements of the Treasury for revenue.

REPRESENTATIVE DIGNITY.

In the House yesterday a clause of the Appropriation Bill was under discussion proposing an appropriation to encourage the raising of fur-bearing animals. Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, moved to amend by striking out fur and inserting child, and Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, called loudly and repeatedly for the reading of the clause as it would stand if amended. I mention this because gentlemen who bring so much wit and taste to the public service ought to have the full benefit of it.

RETURN OF POLITICIANS.

The Senatorial contests being practically over in New-York, Pennsylvania and Indiana, a large number of interested Congressmen have returned, and the House will hereafter resume its usual full appearance. Mr. STEVENS returned from Harrisburgh on Friday night, and bears his defeat with his usual philosophy.

RETURN OF UNITED STATES BONDS FROM EUROPE.

The Government is in receipt of advices from Europe to the effect that large amounts of United States securities will soon be forwarded to this country for sale, owing to the lack of confidence occasioned by the announcement that Congress would probably impeach the President. European capitalists are disposed to convert our national securities.

NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

A third rail having been laid on the Great Western Railway, of Canada, so as to accommodate cars of narrow gauge of the New-York Central, Michigan Central and other American roads, through cars can now pass from New-York to the Mississippi by this route. The Secretary of the Treasury has modified the stringent Customs regulations, in order that the trains may pass through Canada without the delay and annoyance of Customs examination on the borders. Hereafter baggage and freight cars will be locked with a Custom lock, on the American side of the Detroit or Niagara River, and unlocked while on Canadian soil. Through passengers will go through in cars, into which no Canadian passengers will be allowed to enter. These cars and their contents will be permitted to enter the United States without inspection. The officer of Customs will accompany each through train.

THE NIAGARA FALLS SHIP CANAL.

Delegations from boards of trade of the principal lake cities have arrived here to press the passage in the Senate of the House Bill of last Winter, to aid in the construction of the Niagara Falls Ship Canal.

SLEIGHING AT THE CAPITAL.

Snow to the depth of about four inches fell here this morning. The sleighing is good.

LETTER FROM SIGNOR ROMERO.

The Message of the President of the United States, sent to the House on the 20th of December, has just been printed. Copious extracts have heretofore been given to the Press. The following letter may prove interesting:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: I had the honor to-day to receive your acceptable letter of the 16th inst., in which you express, in writing, agreeably to my request, the opinion you gave me verbally, during your visit to me on the 12th, in regard to the expediency and loyalty of the decrees issued by the President of the Mexican Republic on the 8th of November, 1865, prolonging his Presidential term till a new election can take place.

As your opinion is that of a distinguished South American statesman of acknowledged information and sound sense, who can have no low interest or any other reason but the success of the American cause in general, it cannot fail to have a good effect upon persons outside of Mexico not acquainted with the subject, and will remove some doubts concerning the pretended rights of Gen. ORTEGA to the Presidency of the Mexican Republic. I say on persons outside of Mexico, because inside of the Republic the opinion is unanimously in favor of the expediency and necessity of those decrees, and considers the conduct of Gen. ORTEGA as unpatriotic and seditious.

It is a fact that no authorized voice in Mexico has been raised against decrees, and it is now more than a year since they were issued. No military chieftain has regarded them as unconstitutional; only a few discontented fugitives from the country in the time of foreign war, and residing in the United States, support Gen. ORTEGA's pretensions.

I send a copy of your letter this day to my Government, and also to the State Department of the United States of America.

I remain, Sir, your most obsequious friend and obedient servant, M. ROMERO.

To Don DOMINGO F. SARMIENTO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic, New-York.

Sec. McCulloch's Disposition of the Discretion Money.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress of the disposition made of the $250,000 given him for discretionary purposes, in March, 1865, and the $160,000 given him for the same use in July, 1866, it appears, a Washington dispatch says, that the First and Second Comptrollers were awarded $3,750 each. The first and second Assistant Secretaries, the Solicitor, the Register, the Commissioner of Customs, the head of the Currency Bureau $250 each, though Assistant Secretary CHANDLER has not drawn the amount given to him.

It further appears that two hundred and four first class clerks, with a salary of $1,200 received $100 each; that three hundred and ninety-seven second-class clerks, with a salary of $1,400, received $100 each; that five hundred and four persons employed as laborers, watchmen, copyists, messengers, &c., on salaries not exceeding $1,200 per year, received $100 each; that two hundred and ten clerks of various grades, received less than $100 each; that two hundred and twenty-three clerks, mostly of second-class, received amounts varying from $100 to $200; that fifty-four clerks of the higher grades, with salaries of from $1,600 to $2,200, received amounts varying from $200 ty $300 each; one hundred and fifteen received from $300 to $400 each; eleven received from $400 to $500 each; ten received from $500 to $600 each; nineteen received from $600 to $700 each, and eleven received from $700 to $800 each.

CALIFORNIA.

Rainy Days as Barriers to Extravagance—The New Steamer Line to China and Japan—The Pacific Railroad—A Big Piece of Quartz—Mark Twain—The Yacht Race.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1866.

There are exceptions to all rules, and this rainy, dismal day is one of them. We don't have a great many such during the year—half a dozen, perhaps, and we don't want any more; for a rainy steamer day makes everybody cross and crabbed, and its bad enough to have to pay bills any day, and much worse when all nature is in tears—a crying shame. Although a dark day the money market has brightened up considerably, and money is again easy—with those who have plenty, and about as usual with those who never have any. The receipts from the interior and moderate shipments have had a tendency to ease up things much, and collections are easily made to-day. A second-class panic does us good, and its effects are salutary; it acts as check—a note of warning to extravagant enterprises in contemplation; makes people more careful in their expenditures. The panic, or rather stringency, in our money market a month since has been of infinite service in this respect; but the relaxation is now evident. I see it on all sides. It is manifest in the earnest and serious manner of all womandom. I don't think there can be a female in doors any day it don't pour. It is almost impossible to get through Montgomery and adjacent streets for crinoline, and the shopkeepers wear an anxious, business-like expression of countenance, evidently doing their best to make the most hay possible while the sons and daughters are out. Young America is on tip-toe of expectation, and hope runs high at the prospect.

That Christmas comes but once a year is our only salvation; if it came twice several people that I know of would be ruined. The smaller the circle of intimate friends one has the better for his purse. It wont do to count up the number too closely anyhow, and it is not a good plan to get too many people in a bad habit of expecting something, or giving you anything. It is a great deal like your sweethearts giving you a pair of slippers—takes two dozen pairs of gloves at a dollar and a half a pair to wipe out the obligation—very dear slippers and usually very poor ones, except when bought ready made down town. Smoking caps and slippers are weak inventions of the enemy, and are a first-class fraud, "worked by her own fair hands." Stuff—bought at a furnishing-store.

There is no place within ordinary experience where so much money is spent for presents as this. It is strictly Californian to make very expensive presents, and on that account it is the paradise of fur-aspiring, camel's-hair-longing, lace-shawl-hoping ladies. The fur mania is very strong, although there is not a day in the year that an ordinary shawl is not all that is required for comfort. No lady can be easy in her mind without a set of sables.

There are four articles that woman requires on this earth to enable her to lead a calm and placid life—diamonds, a lace shawl, a camel's hair, and a set of furs a little better than those of her intimate and particular friend, and faith they are pardonable weaknesses, and a man who can afford the expenditure, and don't make it, is a curmudgeon, and don't know the value of peace and quietness. The shop-keepers are doing a splendid business just now, and the holidays promise large profits. There is no scarcity of stocks of handsome articles for those who have money to spend. Speaking of furs, this is a fine market for obtaining the genuine sables, as there are several houses engaged in the trade that obtain their supplies direct from the Russian possessions, several large invoices having been recently received from the Amoor River, which find a ready sale, and pay a splendid profit.

The steamer *Colorado*, the pioneer of the new line to Japan and China, is about ready for her first trip, and goes to the Dry Dock at Mare Island to-morrow to receive the finishing touches. She is a splendid craft, and is to be commanded by that prince of Captains, GEO. H. BRADBURY, a thorough sailor and gentleman. In selecting Capt. BRADBURY for the Commodore of the China Line, the Directors of the Pacific Mail Company have shown wisdom and excellent sense, for he is the beau ideal of a gentlemanly sailor, extremely popular, and inspiring the most implicit confidence. It is a luxury to sail with him, and those who are so fortunate as to be booked for the voyage are to be congratulated. The *Colorado* is superbly fitted up, and no pains or expense has been spared to make her passengers comfortable. She is literally the Fifth-avenue Hotel afloat, and the liberality of the Company, and the pains taken to make this line the model route of the world is deserving of great praise and commendation. They certainly deserve success, and there is no question but what it will bring all the Eastern-bound travelers this way. Their prices are extremely low for the service performed, and there is no other route that offers such inducements for pleasure-seekers or those who travel on business. The ships of this line touch at the Sandwich Islands, Kanagawa, Shanghae, and so down the China coast to Hong Kong. The passengers that sailed from your City on the 11th are expected here on the 30th, which will give them two days in San Francisco, and those bound to China will reach their destination far in advance of the English line *via* Suez, and experience no discomfort from the heat. The former route is awful, and it has only to be tried to be appreciated. California should be grateful for the enterprise and goaheaditiveness of the Pacific Mail Company in giving us such facilities for bringing the trade of the great East to our doors. May such enterprise be substantially rewarded.

The work on the great Pacific Railroad is being pushed with great energy. The cars now run to Cisco, within 18 miles of the summit of the Sierra Nevadas, and a force of 2,000 laborers are at work on the other side, grading and working on the track along the Truckee River. No enterprise of the present day has been more energetically pushed than this, and the coming Summer will enable them to complete the link, probably, over the summit. At present the great depth of snow necessarily suspends work at that point. As it is the cars come into Sacramento with two feet of snow on their roofs, presenting a novel and cooling aspect of a warm day to the linen-clad Sacramentans. Cisco is some 6,000 feet higher than Sacramento, and a rise of a thousand feet higher is yet to be surmounted to cross the summit. The steepest grade thus far necessary to overcome has been 118 feet to the mile, being second only to the Pennsylvania road, I believe.

The railroad from Vallejo to Sacramento will be built at once, and every preparation is being made to push it ahead rapidly. In fact, we have a railroad mania, and several other important roads are projected. We want a little help, however, and can offer great inducements for investment of Eastern capital in these enterprises. Send along your greenbacks; we won't refuse them. Even if they do fall a little short of par value just now, they will soon be worth as much as a gold dollar, we hope.

The mining market is buoyant and good stocks have an upward tendency. Hale & Norcross paid an extra dividend yesterday of $200 per foot, making a total of $300 for this month so far. One year ago the stock was selling at $100 per foot; $3,000 is now offered, and no "takers." Yellow Jacket and Savage are also looking up, the latter especially, as the latest developments show a splendid body of rich ore. This mine joins the Hale & Norcross, which latter Company carries forward a sinking fund sufficient to pay a third dividend this month, by the way.

You may have seen some accounts of the rich quartz struck in the Woodside Mine in Eldorado County. They have been at work trying to get out an immense slab of wonderfully rich quartz, but it seems to be too extensive to get out to the extent of its dimensions. Should they succeed in the effort you will hear of the largest and richest chunk of gold-bearing quartz ever brought to the surface in the known world. It is 27 feet long, and weighs tons, and as to its value there is no estimating that. To keep the cash account in good condition they are now raising ore in a candle box, that pays a thousand dollars to the box. Of course the box don't come up a great many times in an hour, but they took out $50,000 in two days. The mine is now being properly opened, and when ready to be worked on a larger scale the product will astonish the world. The mine belongs to three men who have worried along for some years under discouraging circumstances and in poverty, but their perseverance and hangonativeness has been at last richly rewarded.

The product of the mines on the Comstock lead is also increasing very materially.

The other day two and a half tons of bullion were piled up in the office of Wells & Fargo's Express at Virginia City, awaiting shipment, being the product of the previous twenty-four hours, and amounting to about $150,000. At this rate we shall soon have an easy money market.

The prospect generally is flattering, and new life and energy seem instilled into the mining population; and on all sides we hear of new and rich quartz discoveries, and there is a fair chance that California will yet make a noise in the world. There are plenty of good mines undeveloped for want of capital, and the opportunity for safe investment of capital has never been so good.

Among the passengers by the opposition steamer which left on the 15th you will notice the name of MARK TWAIN, who has earned a reputation on this coast as an unequaled correspondent for the Press, and whose contributions to the Sacramento *Union* and other papers have made him famous. For originality and humor he is unsurpassed, and the readers of the *Saturday Press* of your City may remember his great story of "The Jumping Frog of Calavéras," which has been widely copied. MARK has recently returned from a trip to the Sandwich Islands, and has made his experiences there the theme of several lectures, delivered here before large audiences, who were both amused and instructed. He is as original in his style of lecturing as in writing, and proposes to instruct your benighted people on the history, characteristics, manners and customs of the people of the islands. His lectures have more humor than Artemus Ward's, besides being more instructive, and in his description of the scenery of the islands and its volcanoes, he ascends to a higher style and power of description than could be imagined from a person naturally quaint, odd and humorous. He has the faculty of interesting and amusing, and I hope you will give him a warm welcome. He has been connected with some of our best newspapers, and is, I believe, a practical typo—one of the fraternity, a deserving and worthy fellow. We claim him as the humorist of this coast, and as he will give you a spice of his quality, we trust that you will give him a fair chance and a trial on his merits. He can tell you more about the Sandwich Islands than "any other man," and in a style that will give you great satisfaction for your money. Go and hear his lecture.

We are waiting with no little interest for the result of the great yacht race, your correspondent particularly having hazarded a hat on the *Fleetwing*, which splendid craft he cherishes in his memory, having enjoyed the pleasure of a delightful cruise in her a year ago. Long may she wave. PODGERS.

MISSOURI.

Gen. Price's Reception—An Affray in Texas County—The Test Oath.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 12.

Rebel sympathizers have given STERLING PRICE a warm reception, overwhelming him with tenders of private hospitality, but he declines all. Some Unionists have taken off their hats in PRICE's presence, forgetting his conduct in Missouri.

The Sheriff of Texas County, on the 6th, tried to arrest a party of six, for whom he held warrants. They resisted his posse, killing two and wounding three of them. One of the resistants was the Radical candidate for Assessor recently.

The city is filled by Missouri legislators. The Radicals will amend the Constitution, releasing teachers and preachers from the test oath.

The river is filling with ice. Southern departures are suspended.

Four of the St. Louis dailies had agreed to join the New-York Associated Press when news of fusion arrived.

Bridge Company Formed—The River Improvement Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Jan. 13.

A Company has been organized for bridging the Mississippi River at this point.

Delegates from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore are invited to attend the convention to be held here next month for the consideration of measures for the improvement of the Upper Mississippi river. Over seven hundred delegates are to be invited from cities and towns of the Ohio, Mississippi, Illinois and Missouri river valleys. The railroad fares and the expenses of the delegates while here will be paid out of a fund raised for that purpose.

The Republican Nominee for United States Senator—Judges to be Impeached.

A dispatch from St. Louis, 10th inst., to the Chicago *Tribune* gives the following:

"CHARLES D. DRAKE's nomination for United States Senator was a foregone conclusion, and his election is certain. He has declared himself favorable to negro suffrage, but opposed to amnesty to rebels, except after years of good behavior. His opponents lacked concentration. It is significant that although DRAKE himself favors the amendments to the Constitution removing the test oath and disabilities from teachers and preachers, yet yesterday the House by a vote of 69 to 31 laid on the table a proposition embracing these amendments.

Measures have been inaugurated looking to the impeachment of Judges KING, BURKHARDT and TUTT for illegally restoring rebels to citizenship. Great indignation prevails in the Legislature concerning the conduct of these Conservative Judges prior to the last election."

MAINE.

Fire in Westbrook—Pottery Burned.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Jan. 13.

WINSLOW's pottery at Westbrook was burned at midnight; insured for $10,000. Mr. WINSLOW's loss was considerably more than the amount of his insurance.

Explosion at Rock Island.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Saturday, Jan. 12.

The boiler at the Warren Mills, run by S. C. BURWELL, in this city, exploded at 3:15 this morning, entirely destroying the machinery and engine-room. The walls of all but the main building are leveled to the ground, and the stock badly damaged by steam and dust. The engineer and workmen escaped only by chance, they being all out in the main building, which was not blown into atoms.

Liquor and Faro Dealers in Trouble.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The State Constables have shown unwonted activity since the Legislature assembled. They seized another $1,000 worth of liquor on Saturday and made another descent on a faro bank.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Case of the Murderer Moran—How the Jury Found a Verdict.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.

The case of MORAN, whose death-sentence has just been commuted to imprisonment for life, is one of unusual interest. It appears that young MORAN was deeply enamored with one ELLEN KEARNEY, of Roxbury, and that it was his desire and purpose to make her his wife. A short time before the act of murder, he was informed by a companion of the Kearney girl that "she did not care for him and was going with others, and went with him only to get his money." He had evidence, moreover, that she had been guilty of infidelity towards him, and the proof of her treachery was such as to throw him into a paroxysm of uncontrollable rage. While in this state of ungovernable excitement he procured a loaded pistol and shot his victim. Instead of attempting to escape he voluntarily surrendered himself to the police, and frankly related the circumstances of the murder.

MORAN was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung. Upon a hearing before the Governor and Council on Thursday, upon a petition to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life, several gentlemen of distinction appeared in behalf of the condemned. Rev. Dr. DEXTER, a well-known advocate of capital punishment in extreme cases, testified to the general good character of MORAN. He knew him well, and knew him as "a good, intelligent, conscientious and not hot-headed boy." He thought that he committed the deed in a paroxysm of rage, and not by any means deliberately. He believed that mercy in this case would help rather than hurt the cause of justice. Rev. Mr. OLMSTEAD, editor of the *Watchman & Reflector*, bore similar testimony to the generally correct habits and good behavior of the young man. Several members of the Jury which convicted MORAN declared that they agreed to the verdict of murder in the first degree only in the belief that the verdict would be set aside by some other tribunal. Hon. JOHN C. PARK and Ex-Gov. ANDREW also addressed the Council and urged that, under the circumstances of the case, mercy and justice alike required a mitigation of the sentence. At the close of the hearing the Council, after a short consultation, unanimously agreed to grant the prayer of the petitioners commuting the sentence.

One thing brought to light in this hearing will excite a feeling of general surprise, and that is the manner in which the verdict was made up in the jury-room. It is the duty of the Jury in capital cases to make up their verdict on their conscience, according to the law and the evidence, and it now appears that a portion of the jurors in this case were not satisfied that MORAN was guilty of murder in the first degree, and of course he ought not to be so convicted. Nevertheless they did consent to bring in a verdict to that effect, in the belief that it would be set aside by another tribunal! We hardly know how to characterise such an act. It was not a verdict given upon conscientious conviction in view of the evidence, but was rendered in the persuasion that their action would be reversed by the clemency of the Governor.

It may well be a question whether trial by jury is a protection to life and liberty, if juries shall permit themselves to return verdicts of this character. Those six jurors who believed MORAN to be guilty of murder in the second degree, and not in the first, ought to have held out till doomsday, before yielding their convictions in a case involving the life of a fellow being. Suppose they had not believed him to be guilty of murder at all, would they have been justified in rendering a verdict contrary to their convictions, in the belief that the verdict would be set aside? Why then should they have done so in this case? The act was clearly indefensible.

THE SOUTH.

A Southern View of the Political Situation.

From the Mobile Tribune, Jan. 9.

It is not prudent for the public to neglect to observe the progress of sentiment at Washington in respect to the Constitutional Amendment; but more important than that are the developments of our Southern opinion on the subject.

It has been stated of late that Virginia is trying to discover whether its adoption would not be of service to her material welfare. One of her public men—Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR—in the Baltimore *Sun*, of the 27th, declares that within two short months, the question will be determined as far as her people are concerned. Better authority than he, however, assures us that there is no probability that this disgrace will be voluntarily accepted and made a pet of. HOLDEN and his followers in North Carolina are working like beavers to accomplish the purpose. They were traitors to the Confederacy during the war, and desire now that the Radicals shall take charge of the State, in order that they may acquire what they have so far failed in acquiring—that is, conspicuous positions, and the salaries and pickings and stealings which, they suppose, will follow on their success.

The whole subject is wearisome to the newspaper reader. Indeed, it may be said that most men, whether wise or otherwise, are somewhat indifferent to any Radical edict on the subject; but, while this indifference is conspicuous, there is a resolute determination of nine of ten of our people not to accept that Amendment. The alternative may be forced on them, but they think the punishment is not a bit more pernicious than the medicaments of the political mountebanks at Washington.

Two or three important facts seem to us to be plain. First, that the sober senses of the masses of the North are indifferent, if not opposed, to the keeping of these States in a condition of pupilage. They know that their prosperity depends on our prosperity—that unless the nation is homogeneous, we have lost the paramount rights of the States and there will be danger to their own welfare. The motive is not a good one, but it is not natural. Opposed to the general interest is a grand party interest. The best of the Radicals have made the Amendment a *sine qua non*—rushing headlong into that, under the impression that the war crushed out of the South all that was manly. They now begin to find that this is an error, and that, territorialize us, or do anything else with us, we shall not submit to the humiliation which, happily for us, they have agreed to allow us accept or reject. If they could put it on us by the means of bayonets, or otherwise by force, we might consider which it were better to choose. They cannot do either; but, to save their party supremacy, are trying to scare us into a submission which we gave long ago—a submission reserving rights which we fondly hoped would be respected.

It is a party avidity for the spoils and party supremacy which is controlling these malevolent people of Congress.

Now, every man asks himself what is it best to do under these circumstances? It is easy for us to answer this question. Better do nothing. Let that Radical Congress do as it pleases. Scorn the Amendment, and take the consequences of the manhood which that implies.

The President, in innumerable ways, has counseled this to our people. If his advice be taken, it will not be long before the Radical Party will be broken all to pieces.

The Southern politician—whether Gov. PATTON or any one else—who tries to humiliate his section by advocating the Amendment, will find himself without public respect, and with no means of acquiring position among the people of the South. HOLDEN and what are called Southern Union men will never be heard of, except for scorn, after the power of the Radical Party in Congress has been weakened. The President knows this, as does every sensible man. Gov. PATTON may be among those victims who seem to consider that the present nonsense of the North is to last forever.

Contracts for the Coming Year—Gen. Kiddoo's Circular.

Correspondence of the Mobile Tribune.

RICHMOND, Texas, Dec. 31, 1866.

The close of the year finds nearly half the farmers in this section without having perfected arrangements for a sufficient amount of labor to cultivate their fields for another year. The negroes are standing out for high wages, higher than I am willing to mention in print, least the pernicious example prove contagious; but a good many of them ask more than any man can afford to give, and see, even dimly, his future safe from loss.

Gen. KIDDOO has, in a circular, expressed his determination to enforce the laws of the State in relation to labor and labor contracts, where these laws do not come in conflict with the laws of the United States Congress. For this assurance, voluntarily given, the General has the hearty thanks of the planting community, who, placing implicit faith in the guarantees thus given, are entering on the business of planting with hopes renovated and renewed. The General has it in his power to show himself an enlightened economist and humane philanthropist, by teaching those lately held under a mild system of hereditary servitude that freedom without labor is an unmitigated evil, and one that cannot be tolerated in this progressive, utilitarian age.

The General has it in his power to do more good to the race so lately manumitted, and to those whose capital was crushed at one blow, than any man on this geographical portion of the Gulf; and for me, I must confess, though heretofore his course has not been all that could be desired, I am somewhat sanguine that he will accomplish something commendable. His sojourn among us has enabled him to learn something more of the nature and character of the negro than is learned from ornate lectures conceived in the brain of some Utopian dreamer, and polished with those rhetorical ornaments so easily furnished in the student's closet. There can be little doubt that he is growing somewhat skeptical of some theories in which he was once an ardent and sincere believer. In his intercourse with the Southern people of this State he has no doubt been agreeably disappointed to find them fair and open in all their transactions. In a word, the General has found them the reverse of many naughty things they were represented to be.

The Exodus of Black Laborers from Virginia.

The Richmond *Times* laments the diminution in the number of negroes in Virginia, as well as other Border States, as a serious blow to the industrial resources of the State. Laborers cannot be spared, it says, as few if any white laborers have taken the place of the black men who have disappeared. The *Times* says:

"If there was a strong, healthy, vital current of white labor pouring into the State, we should find great cause for rejoicing at the disappearance of the negro. It would then be a beneficial change, and not depopulation. But if the negro is leaving Virginia to obtain higher wages elsewhere, the time is not distant when the Virginia agriculturist will be forced to pay far more for labor than he is now doing. It is the misfortune rather than the fault of the Virginia agriculturist that he cannot offer higher wages to the negro. The want of capital, the exhausted condition of the State, and the unsettled state of the country, forbid that he should compete with the farmers of more prosperous States. We can conceive of no class of men who would be more benefited by the restoration of the South to her political rights and privileges than the negroes. The pall of gloom and suffering which hangs over the South is the result of political influences and apprehensions, affecting our persons and property. But the conditions which affect, and the circumstances of distress and uncertainty which surround us, growing out of Congressional action already taken or anticipated, visit upon the negro more terribly than upon the whites at whom the blows are aimed."

The Virginia Stay Law Declared Unconstitutional.

Judge MEREDITH, of Richmond, on Friday delivered an opinion, in the case of W. P. W. TAYLOR *vs.* FRANKLIN STEARNS, declaring the Stay Law passed by the General Assembly of Virginia, and now in force in that State, to be unconstitutional. The facts of the present case are, that about the commencement of the war Mr. TAYLOR purchased a house and gave his notes for the amount, secured by a deed of trust on the property. These notes fell due during the war into the hands of Mr. STEARNS, who last year called upon the Trustees to advertise the property for sale in default of the payment of the notes. To prevent the sale, Mr. TAYLOR appealed to Judge MEREDITH for an injunction staying proceedings, which was granted. The injunction was heard on Friday, and in a very elaborate decision the Judge pronounced the Stay Law unconstitutional, and dissolved the injunction. An appeal will be taken from the decision.

Destitution in the South—Women Living for Months in a Hollow Tree.

From the Louisville Courier, Jan. 11.

A philanthropic gentleman was on his way out in the country yesterday afternoon, during the driving snow-storm, when he discovered a woman crossing the fence into a wood pasture just outside the city limits. She was thinly clad, shivering in the cruel blast, and gave evidence of severe destitution and hard living. Not seeing any house near, he wondered to himself where the woman was going, and calling her, questioned her as to the cause of her being out in the storm. She replied by evasive answers, but on his questioning her more closely she told him that she lived with another woman in an old hollow tree in the pasture, and had been staying there for over four months past. The gentleman hitched his horse and proceeded to where the woman designated her miserable retreat to be, and there wrapped up in some old army blankets, he discovered the other woman, sleeping in the hollow of the tree, sheltered by some old pieces of board and bark. The women said they were from Cross Keys, near Atlanta, Ga., and had come up to this city some months ago seeking honorable employment, but had failed in their efforts, and had been since that time earning a livelihood by gathering shucks, doing washing, &c., meeting misfortune with a heroism worthy of the noblest of women. The gentleman who found them soon made their case known to the people of that vicinity, and in a few hours the poor women were taken from their uncomfortable refuge and well provided for. This is but one instance illustrative of the suffering among the poorer classes, yet several others have come to our ears of late, who, notwithstanding the close and searching efforts of our relief committees, are still in need. But the poor of our State are being nobly cared for, and when, as in the above instance, a case of destitution reaches the ears of our citizens, it is at once taken in hand and nobly provided for.

Secret Societies at the South—Report of the Chief of the United States Detective Police.

The following is the report on the subject of secret rebel associations, made to Congress by the Chief of the United States Detective force:

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: On the 1st of September last, my attention having been directed by the Southern correspondence of the *Tribune*, and numerous other Northern journals, to the alleged existence of secret societies in the lately rebellious States, for the purpose of evading the laws of the Government of the United States, and keeping up a disciplined organization to be used as a nucleus in a renewed attempt to overthrow the Government, as soon as the said States have sufficiently recovered their material strength, I communicated to His Excellency the President my impression that there must be some foundation for rumors so generally asserted and believed, and was instructed by him to institute a minute investigation into the matter throughout the whole of the Southern country. I prepared careful instructions accordingly for my agents in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, and charged the sub-agents in the cities of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans and Galveston to be particularly vigilant in carrying out their orders, as it was supposed that the said secret societies, if such existed, would have their headquarters in one or more of said cities, as being most convenient for communication with foreign powers and for escape in case of discovery.

Regular communication was kept up both by telegraph and mail with all the stations in the States above named, but nothing transpired until about the 1st of December, when reports were simultaneously received from Charleston and New-Orleans, stating that after a constant watch sustained with the most unceasing vigilance for a period of two months, the agents believed they were at last on the right trail. Naturally it was supposed that the meetings of these secret societies would be held at the dead of night, and in the most out of the way places, and the chief efforts of my agents were in accordance with this idea; but, as will be seen further on, this opinion proved entirely incorrect, and much valuable time and strenuous exertion were thus wasted. By a strange coincidence on the first day of December some members of the day watch, both in Charleston and New-Orleans, mentioned to the agents at those places that they had regularly noticed, from 2 P. M. to 4 P. M. every day, a greater commotion among the population than at any other time. The agents verified this fact, by personal observation the next day, and immediately telegraphed me as above stated. I then notified the agents in other places of this discovery and directed their attention to an observance of any similar phenomenon in their departments. In less than a week I became satisfied, from reports received from my agents in all the lately rebellious States that the ramifications of the association, whatever it might be, to which was attributed this afternoon commotion, were very extensive. On Dec. 20, I had received reports from Charleston, Mobile and New-Orleans, that it had been definitely ascertained that a great number of the inhabitants of those cities assembled between the hours above-named at private houses and at hotels, in cliques numbering usually five to a dozen persons, but reaching sometimes as high as one or two hundred; and that at all these gatherings, among the many subjects discussed, there was one which was common to all the meetings, but that it was impossible to discover this by listening at doors and windows, and it would be necessary, in order to obtain full information, to violate the privacy of families.

I immediately telegraphed them to endeavor to introduce spies into the houses on Christmas Day, as, that being a season of general festivity, it could be done then with less liability to suspicion. Owing, however, to the difficulty of securing the services of suitable persons, this operation was postponed until New Year's Day. The storm, which has since prevailed, has interfered with the working of the mails and telegraph to such an extent that I have been unable sooner to lay my report before your honorable body; but I am happy now to be able to relieve your minds of all fears as to the existence of any such Societies. The most thorough and complete information assures me that there are no such Societies, and that the subject universally discussed, in the afternoon meetings of the Southern cliques, was dinner.

VERBAD HOKES,
Chief United States Detective Police.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1867.

The Burning of the Jail at Kingstree, S. C.—Twenty-two Negroes Perish in the Flames.

From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 9.

The Jail at Kingstree, in this State, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday night last. From the information we have received, we learn that the fire had gained so much headway before it was discovered that its progress could not be arrested. One white man only was in the Jail at the time, and he escaped; but twenty-two of the negro prisoners perished in the flames. Their shrieks and screams, as they were gradually shut off from all hope of escape; were sickening to the helpless spectators, and with the hissing and crackling of the flames, which seemed to take a savage delight in their work, formed a scene that in horror might have rivaled Pandemonium itself. In a very short time the cries and groans ceased, and of the twenty-two negroes nothing was left but a charred, blackened and shapeless mass.

It is supposed that the Jail was fired by the negroes, in the hope of making their escape, but their effort only worked out their entire destruction. The flames from the burning building made Kingstree nearly as light as day, and the dense clouds of smoke were visible for many miles around.

Domestic News Items.

New-Orleans merchants who had been much exercised over the non-arrival of their Texas correspondence, were partly appeased on the 3d inst. by the receipt in the *Crescent City* of three Texas mails, viz.: Dec. 9, 15 and 19, in the New-York mail bags, they having been made up at Galveston and sent to New-Orleans, *via.* this City. In all there were about one thousand letters. Galveston will not hereafter be a distributing office; the mails will be sent to New-Orleans in bulk and thence dispatched to their various destinations.

The Troy *Whig* states that surveys and maps are being made of the channel in the river between Hudson and Catskill, for use in the trial in this city of a suit between the stockholders of the steamer *Rip Van Winkle* and the owners of the tug-boat *Syracuse*. During the past Summer the *Syracuse* ran into the *Rip* while going up the river and caused damages to the amount of $15,000.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES, DREVET & Co., No. 24 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Dec. 28, 1866:

George C. How, Mrs. F. W. Thayer, Mrs. Thayer, R. C. Johnson, Boston; J. H. Dunham and family, Chicago; W. C. Chapman, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Chapman, St. Louis; Thomas J. Emory, James Hughes and lady, Cincinnati; W. F. Cushman, Dr. Robert K. Nuttall, San Francisco; E. L. Kingsbury, United States Consul at Algiers; L. K. Armstrong and lady, Newark; Thomas Couture, H. Hutchinson, M. Huntington, T. W. Stevens, Paris; Charles Hunter, Mrs. Hunter, L. Merchant and family, Rhode Island; R. W. L. Rasin, Maryland; John O'Brien, Miss O'Brien, John Riley, Mrs. Riley, Miss E. Riley, Major-Gen. John A. Dix, C. C. Hasting, Mrs. Hasting, F. Marquand, Mrs. Thompkins, A. Trask, Mrs. A. Trask, Miss Trask, Dr. Bucknall, Mrs. Bucknall, Mrs. Greenleaf and party, H. H. Perkins, J. W. Dix, Henry Stanfield, H. Bispham, Nelson A. Olds, Mrs. G. Y. Gilbert, Miss Gilbert, New-York; U. S. Packer, Mrs. U. S. Packer, Miss A. L. Jones, W. P. Bellamy, Brooklyn; A. L. McArthur, Rockford; J. B. Dunn, Virginia; Thos. Moran, Philadelphia.

Our Markets.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing your excellent article regarding our "markets," and saying, after pointing out one or two localities, that you would be glad to have others suggested, permit me to ask if you do not think St. John's Park would be a good place for one? It is near to the Hudson River and near the Jersey Ferries on Canal-street, and apart from the business part of the City. Trusting you will pardon the liberty I take in sending this, I am, respectfully, &c.,

A TIMES READER.

P. S.—Ladies would not object to going there, while they do to such filthy markets as Fulton and Washington.

The New Word Photogram.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What does the *Scientific American* propose to do with *autograph, monograph, paragraph* and *lithograph*, all of which represent the *thing* and not the *agent?*

CARL BENSON.

A VENERABLE STOVE.—The oldest stove in the United States, if not in the world, is that which warms the hall of the Capitol of Virginia, in Richmond. It was made in England and sent to Virginia in 1777, and warmed the house of the BURGESSES and the General Assembly for sixty years before it was removed to its present location, where it has been upwards of thirty years. It has survived three British Kings, and has been cotemporaneous with four monarchies, two republics, and two imperial governments of France. The great republic of America has been torn by civil war, the breaches partly healed, and still the old stove has remained unmoved in the midst of all.—*Augusta (Ga.) Press.*

THE ATTENTION of our readers is specially invited to the advertisement of JOHN R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway. While other dealers are making great exertions to dispose of their stock at rates advantageous to themselves, and with astonishing advertisements deceive the public, Mr. TERRY offers his stock at a *bona fide* reduction. To satisfy yourself that great bargains are now to be had at his emporium, give him a call and judge for yourself. A great sacrifice will be made for the next thirteen days, in order to close out his Winter stock of furs, robes, &c.—*Advertisement.*

Capital and Credit.

The Mercantile Agency of R. G. DUNN & Co. have now ready for delivery the new volume of the "Reference Book for January, 1867." It is the largest, most complete and reliable work of the character ever published. It is the only book that gives estimates of capital in addition to indications of credit of nearly every business man in the Union, and is thus an invaluable aid to all dispensers of credit. Specimen copies can be seen and terms made known at the office, Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 26 East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

Colgate & Co.'s Winter Soap.

Recommended for **Chapped Hands** and for general **Toilet** use during **Cold Weather.** It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma,

&c., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time, permanently cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a certain remedy for coughs and colds. Sold everywhere.

Pirates Baffled.

Bottles may be imitated, labels may be counterfeited, advertisements may be stolen, but—

Card from Ball, Black & Co.

For two months past rumors have been rife that we had failed, or suspended.

To state, simply but emphatically, *that there is no foundation whatever for such reports*, will, we are confident, satisfy the many friends of our house who so flatteringly have sympathized with our *supposed* disaster.

It has been a question with us whether it was necessary to make this public denial: but as the report has now appeared in print, and even been reëchoed from Europe, perhaps it is better that we should do so.

It is now verging on half a century since the establishment of our house, and none of our paper has ever been dishonored; and, if we may be excused for discounting the events of the future, we feel certain that such a contingency is scarcely possible.

BALL, BLACK & CO., Jewelers,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, 5th January, 1867.

The "Franklin" Brick Machine.

This celebrated machine is acknowledged by all brickmakers the best ever made. With eight men and two horses it makes 3,000 first-class bricks per hour. Its great simplicity and immense compressing power, enabling the manufacturer to make the best brick at one-half the usual cost, renders it the best and cheapest machine in use. It is guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it. Send for a circular, containing full particulars, to J. H. RENICK, Proprietor, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 69.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Pioneer Yeast Powder.

For choice Pastry, Muffins, Tea Biscuit, &c. Unequaled in quality and snow-white purity. Made by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 186 Front-st., New-York.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray

hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure

Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

F. Y. S.—Try Ballou's French Yoke

SHIRTS. For sale everywhere. No. 403 Broadway, N.Y.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is universally

acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

Bartlett's Sewing-Machines, No. 569

BROADWAY.—A new style, for use by hand or foot, at $25. Warranted, and sent by express everywhere.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch

Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium

Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-stitch Sew-

ing-machine and Buttonhole-machine, No. 625 Broadway.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broad-

way.—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

MARRIED.

HALLENBECK—HUNTER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. C. Kinney of Iowa, EUGENE HALLENBECK to SUE, daughter of J. B. Hunter, all of this City.

KNOTT—MARSHALL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 12, by Rev. Edward Jessup, JABEZ C. KNOTT to Mrs. E. P. MARSHALL.

DIED.

BORDEN.—At No. 411 West 23d-st., on Sunday, Jan. 13, ANNA S., wife of William Borden, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., corner of 28th-st., on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock.

BUTCHART.—At No. 241 9th-av., on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 11 A. M., WILLIAM BUTCHART, stone-cutter.

Intimation of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

CHRISTIAN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 12, JOSEPHINE E., wife of George O. Christian, and daughter of Frederick and Mary Ann Goll, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 131 West 28th-st., on Tuesday morning, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock.

COGGILL.—On Friday, Jan. 11, at his residence, No. 288 5th-av., GEORGE COGGILL, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

DILL.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, B. M. DILL.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 471 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FARNUM.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, of consumption, JANE ANNABELL, wife of Gen. J. Egbert Farnum.

The funeral services will take place at Christ Church, 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

HOYLE.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, at 4½ A. M., of consumption, ZYLPHA ANN HOYLE, aged 30 years, 4 months and 16 days.

Funeral services this day, (Monday,) the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 104 6th-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HAMILL.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, of inflammation of the lungs, MARY FRANCES, only child of Henry F. and Ellie M. Hamill, aged 1 year, 1 month and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 357 West 15th-st., on Monday, Jan. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JEWESSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, GEORGE WALTER JEWESSON, M. D., in his 62d year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, from All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts.

McCERREN.—In New-Orleans, on Thursday, Jan. 3, Capt. GEO. W. McCERREN, a resident of that city, in the 51st year of his age.

SPENCE.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 12, ARNOT SPENCE, Sr.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 86 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

SMITH.—On Friday evening, Jan. 11, MARY MELLOWS, in the 67th year of her age, daughter of the late Gamaliel Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 76 East 10th-st.

SIBBALD.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, JOSEPH F. SIBBALD, aged 72 years and 4 months.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's (Tuesday morning) papers.

TIER.—In Utica, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 13, MARINDA E., wife of D. D. Tier, aged 48 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, in Utica, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., without further notice.

TRAEGER.—At Bethlehem, Penn., on Friday, Jan. 11, SARAH A., wife of J. H. Traeger, and daughter of Rev. H. G. Clauder, aged 23 years, 1 month and 22 days.

TITUS.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, BRYANT TITUS, in the 89th year of his age.

WHAITE.—On Friday, Jan. 11, after a short illness, CHARLES B. WHAITE, aged 36 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 51 West 21st-st., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M.

WALSH.—At the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Eiting, No. 52 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 13, LOUIS WALSH, of Mamaroneck, in his 48th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WATSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, ANNIE EUGENIE, youngest daughter of Mary Ann and Henry B. Watson, aged 3 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 1 o'clock, from No. 130 West 45th-st.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

THE HISTORY OF DR. SCHENCK'S OWN CASE, AND HOW HE WAS CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

Many years ago, while residing in Philadelphia, I had progressed gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. All hopes of my recovery being dissipated, I was advised by my physician, Dr. Parish, to remove into the country. Moorestown, N. J., about nine miles distant, being my native place, I was removed thither, occupying two full days in the transition. My father and all his family had lived and died there—and died of Pulmonary Consumption. On my arrival at Moorestown I was put to bed, where I lay for many weeks in what was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Thornton, who had been my father's family physician, and had attended him in his last illness, was called to see me. He thought my case entirely beyond the reach of medicine, and decided that I must die, and gave me one week to arrange my temporal affairs. In this apparently hopeless condition, I heard of the remedies which I now make and sell. It seems to me that I could feel them working their way, and penetrating every nerve, fibre and tissue of my system.

My lungs and liver put on a new action, and the morbid matter, which for years had accumulated and irritated the different organs of the body, was eliminated; the tubercles on my lungs ripened, and I expectorated from my lungs as much as a pint of yellow and offensive matter every morning. As this expectoration of matter subsided the fever abated, the pain left me, the cough ceased to harass me, and the exhausting night-sweats were no longer known, and I had refreshing sleep, to which I had long been a stranger. My appetite now began to return, and at times I found it difficult to restrain myself from eating too much. With this return of health, I gained in strength, and now am fleshy. I am now a healthy man, with a large healed cicatrix in the middle lobe of the right lung, and the lower lobe hepatized, with complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right one is in a tolerably healthy condition.

Consumption at that time was thought to be an incurable disease by every one, physicians as well as those who were unlearned in medicine—especially such cases as were reduced to the condition I was in. This induced many people to believe my recovery only temporary. I now prepared and gave medicines to consumptives for some time, and made many wonderful cures; and the demand increased so rapidly that I determined to offer them to the public and devote my undivided attention to lung diseases. In truth, I was next to forced to it, for people would send for me, far and near, to ascertain whether their cases were like mine.

For many years, in conjunction with my principal office in Philadelphia, I have been making regular professional visits to New-York, Boston, Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

For many years past I have made as many as five hundred examinations weekly with the "Respirometer." For such examinations my charge is $3, and it enables me to give each patient the true condition of his disease, and I tell him frankly whether he will get well.

The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is that they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop the night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive system, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient dies.

The Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most valuable medicines known. It is nutrient, powerfully tonic, and healing in itself. It contains no opium, yet loosens the phlegm in the bronchial tubes, and nature throws it off with little exertion; one bottle frequently cures an ordinary cold, but it will be well first to take a dose of Schenck's Mandrake Pills to cleanse the stomach. The Pulmonic Syrup is readily digested and absorbed into blood, to which it imparts its healing properties. It is one of the best preparations of iron in use; it is a powerful tonic of itself; and when the Sea-weed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and is carried off by the aid of the Mandrake Pills, a healthy flow of gastric juice, good appetite and a good digestion to low.

The Sea-weed Tonic is a stimulant, and none other is required when it is used. It is pure and pleasant; no bad effects like when using Bourbon whisky, which hardens the stomach, torpors the liver, locks up all the secretions, turns the blood into water, dropsy sets in, and the patient dies suddenly.

Bourbon whisky is recommended now-a-days by almost every physician. Many patients that visit my rooms, both male and female, are stupefied with this poison; the relief is temporary; if they cough they take a little whisky; if they feel weak and feeble they take a little whisky; if they cannot sleep they take a little whisky; and then go on in this way, requiring more and more, until they are bloated up, and imagine they are getting fleshy. The stomach, liver and digestive powers are completely destroyed, and lose their appetite for food. No one was ever cured of consumption by this process, where cavities have been formed in the lungs. A little stimulant is frequently beneficial to consumptives, such as pure brandy or good wines; in many cases London porter or brown stout in moderate quantities; but Bourbon whisky hastens on instead of curing consumption.

The SEAWEED TONIC produces lasting results, thoroughly invigorating the stomach and digestive system, and enabling it to eliminate and make healthy blood the food that may be used for that purpose. It is so wonderful in its effects that a wine glass full will digest a hearty meal, and a little of it taken before breakfast will give a tone to the stomach which few medicines possess the power of doing.

The MANDRAKE PILLS may be taken with entire safety by all ages and conditions, producing all the good results that can be obtained from calomel, or any of the mercurial medicines, and without any of their hurtful or injurious results. They carry out of the system the feculent and worn out matters loosened and dissolved by my Sea-weed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup. It will be seen that all three of my medicines are needed in most cases to cure consumption.

Patients can consult me professionally at my rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer $5. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen; MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists and dealers every where. A full supply can always be obtained at my rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, General Wholesale Agents.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP WITH SAPONIFIER.

Great saving is obtained by all who use their waste grease for the purpose of making soap at their homes with the PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SAPONIFIER. The cost of SOAP, SUPERIOR to any sold for washing purposes, is LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL PRICE. Directions are attached to each box.

For sale at all the principal groceries.

PH. EPPELSHEIMER, Agent,
No. 56 Cedar-st.

HARTFORD ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital $300,000

New-York Office, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

WESLEY E. SHADER, Manager.

Insures against death by accidents of any description, with liberal compensation in case of bodily injury.

Wanted—Active and energetic agents to act for this Company. Apply as above.

WHITE & GLENNEY.

PRACTICAL DENTISTS,
No. 893 Broadway.

FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR sale, for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, to date, including the Sunday edition; price, $15 per year. Address SAM, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE, FINE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

The best Silver Watch in the market for $30, sent free of expense to any part of the country.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st., New-York.

HOLBROOK'S NEWARK, N. J., CITY DIRECTORY $3.—Those desiring the above work for 1867–8, can address A. STEPHEN HOLBROOK, No. 3 Mechanic-st., Newark, N. J.

YOUR WIFE WOULD THANK YOU for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, with its suggestions for governing children. $2 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

OLD EYES MADE NEW WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPECIAL TO LAWYERS.

A NEW EDITION OF VOORHIES' CODE, (Annotated by John Townshend, Esq.) WILL SOON BE PUBLISHED.

It will contain (in an Appendix) ADDITIONAL NOTES and Amendments to 1867. Reference will be made in the body of the work to any changes in Sections of the Code.

BAKER, VOORHIS & CO.,
LAW BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
No. 66 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE RECORD AND CUSTOMS JOURNAL, the official organ on Revenue matters. Published every Saturday at No. 25 Liberty-st. Subscription $5 per annum.

P. V. R. VAN WYCK, Editor.

POLITICAL.

THE YOUNG MEN'S POLITICAL UNION, of this and adjoining cities, will celebrate the passage of the Suffrage Bill in the District of Columbia on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1867, at the Cooper Institute. Rev. Dr. GARNET, of Washington, D. C., will deliver the oration. Other speakers are expected whose names will be announced hereafter. Admission 25 cents.

FINANCIAL.

STOUT & DICKINSON, Bankers and Brokers.

NO. 29 BROAD-ST.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.

Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.

GENERAL PARTNERS.

T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Geekin & Dickinson.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.

A. V. STOUT. J. B. DICKINSON.

SPECIAL NOTICE. METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867. Resolved, That the Metropolitan National Bank will pay the City tax for stockholders in said Bank, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at noon, and each stockholder is hereby notified that if the city tax on his shares has been paid by him previous to this date, he is requested to [illegible] GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 6 NEW-ST., Stock Exchange Building, NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
FRANCIS A. PALMER, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, JOHN BODINE, CHAS. BURKHALTER, JOHN S. HARRIS, JOSEPH RUDD, HELMUS M. WELLS, WILLIAM A. HALL, FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, DANIEL DEVLIN, GEORGE W. PLATT, HENRY L. HOGUET, JOHN R. LAWRENCE, WARREN HARRIOT, GEORGE C. PETERS, JONA. W. ALLEN, NAHUM SULLIVAN, and CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, SAMUEL C. HARRIOT and H. G. NORTON were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank, held at the banking-house this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
A. V. STOUT, W. W. WAKEMAN, B. F. BEEKMAN, F. J. CLARK, WM. SELIGMAN, JAS. L. STEWART, JOHN B. DICKINSON, SAMUEL HOLMES, THOS. CARLTON, GEO. S. MOULTON, MATTHEW BIRD, JOHN R. CECIL, N. T. PORTER, W. W. HUNTINGTON, SAMUEL W. BASS.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors A. V. STOUT was unanimously reëlected President and N. T. PORTER was unanimously reëlected Vice-President. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JOHN P. YELVERTON, CHAS. H. LEONARD, WM. K. STRONG, CHAS. H. TRASK, CHAS. M. CONNOLLY, WATSON E. CASE, ALONZO CHILD, ROBERT P. GETTY, DAVID B. TURNER, WM. DOWD, WM. M. BLISS, CHAS. A. BULKLEY, HENRY A. KENT, GEO. DICKINSON, ROBERT BAYARD, WM. NELSON, FRED. J. HOSFORD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN P. YELVERTON was unanimously reëlected President, and CHAS. M. CONNOLLY, reëlected Vice-President. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York: That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866. A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day appropriated an amount equal to 2 3-10 per cent. of the capital from the past earnings, to meet the State tax imposed upon bank stock, as recently confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Stockholders who have paid said tax as assessed, or who have been relieved from the same in any way, will please send their receipts to or communicate with the cashier.

It was also resolved to declare future dividends payable July and January of each year. W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the bank held this day it was *Resolved*, That the officers of this bank be authorized to pay out of its reserved profits the City, County and State taxes for the year 1866 for the shareholders who have not paid, and refund it to those who have, and that they be requested to bring the tax receipt as evidence of such payment. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

P. S.—In order to facilitate this arrangement, the stockholders who have paid are earnestly requested to present their claims immediately.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, No. 124 BOWERY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THIS BANK WILL pay the State tax imposed upon bank stock, the amount having been appropriated by a vote of the Board of Directors. Stockholders who have paid said tax, or who have been relieved from the same in any way, will please send their receipts or communicate with the Cashier on or before the 14th inst. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—RESOLVED, THAT THIS Bank will pay the City tax for stockholders in said Bank on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at noon, and each stockholder is hereby notified that if the City tax on his shares has been paid by him previous to this date, he is required to leave with this Bank his tax receipt as evidence of such payment, at any time before Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M. F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company and inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock. H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THE BISHOP GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Jan. 2, 1867.

AN ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 113 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.
(Signed,) WILLIAM HEATON, President.
(Signed,) SAMUEL BOARDMAN, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of ten Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York, to supply the place of those whose terms expire, will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on the THIRD TUESDAY (the 15th) of January instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. Dated Jan. 3, 1867. WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open one hour. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day determined to pay (from the past earnings) the State tax for 1866 upon Bank stock, as decreed by the Supreme Court of the United States. Stockholders who have paid said tax, or who have been relieved of it in any way, will please communicate with the officers of the Bank. D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., JAN. 10, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue open one hour. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THIS BANK are hereby notified that City, County and State Taxes will be assumed and paid by the Bank. Those who may have already paid will be refunded the amount. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULLION MINING COMPANY OF MONTANA are hereby notified that an election for Trustees will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 187 Washington-st. GEO. S. STJOHN, Secretary, Pro Tem.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of seven Trustees of the Champion Silver Mining Company, of Silver Peak, Nevada, to supply the places of those whose term expires, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 4, on Jan. 22, 1867, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. JAMES W. SMITH, President.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, it was Resolved, that this bank will pay the City tax for stockholders on MONDAY, the 14th inst. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, Jan. 11, 1867.

TAX DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared an extra tax dividend of two and a half (2½) per cent., payable on proof that the tax for 1866 has been duly paid. F. LELAND, President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Jan. 7, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7 30 Coupons due Jan. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST., BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, in Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, twenty years to run, due Sept. 15, 1886, interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of January and July.

These bonds are issued on 77 miles of completed road, now in operation to Rolla, in the State of Missouri, which cost to construct	$4,500,000
And 13 miles of road graded, with material on hand, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1867, at a cost of	500,000
Together with 260,000 acres of land, now being disposed of at a minimum of $5 per acre, (maximum $40)	1,300,000
Say present total value of	$6,300,000

By a provision of this mortgage when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000 it is to constitute a special fund for the redemption of a like amount of these bonds, at a rate not exceeding 105 per cent.

They are also receivable at PAR by the Company in payment of its sales of lands.

At Springfield this road will connect with the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD (its eastern terminus) forming a direct and continuous route from St. Louis to San Francisco.

When completed it will present a road of 310 miles in length, costing about	$12,000,000
With 1,036,000 acres of land valued at	10,000,000
Showing a total value of	$22,000,000

With a total amount of bonds authorized, with the guarantee as above, of $7,250,000, which may be issued at a rate not exceeding $25,000 per mile of completed work as it progresses.

Of the present issue of $2,000,000 of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale.

For further particulars, apply to WARD & CO., Bankers. No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held at the banking-room this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

J. T. SANGER .... Formerly of Wm. H. Cary & Co.
E. L. FANCHER, Esq. .... No. 240 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOTT .... Messrs. Riggs & Co., Wall-st. and Washington.
LEWIS EINSTEIN .... Messrs. Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER .... Seamless Clothing Man'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER .... Messrs. H. J. Baker & Bro.
ALBERT G. LEE .... Messrs. Coffin, Lee & Co.
CHAS. G. BARRETT .... Messrs. Randolph, Skidmores & Co.
ED. F. KNOWLTON .... Messrs. Wm. Knowlton & Son.
JACOB H. DATER .... Messrs. Jno. G. McMurray & Co.
B. F. BEEKMAN .... Messrs. B. F. Beekman & Co.
SAMUEL SHETHAR .... Messrs. Shethar & Nichols.
WM. SULZBACHER .... Messrs. Sulzbacher, Gutterman & Weddeles.
WM. W. WRIGHT .... Messrs. Wright, Brinckerhoff & Co.
D. L. ROSS .... Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, DANIEL L. ROSS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year the following gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.
EDWIN HOYT, JOSEPH STUART, JOHN M. FURMAN, CHARLES L. ANTHONY, TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, JOSEPH B. HOYT, HENRY SWIFT, GEORGE OPDYKE, PHILO C. CALHOUN.

FOR INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION,
T. BELKNAP, JR., E. L. BOLLES, C. E. DETMOLD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. P. C. CALHOUN was unanimously reëlected President, and Mr. JOSEPH STUART Vice-President. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, (No. 108 BROADWAY,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected, viz.:
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, HENRY L. PIERSON, SOLON HUMPHREYS, HENRY A. HURLBUT, FRANCIS M. BABCOCK, AUG. C. RICHARDS, ISAAC H. BAILEY, GEO. A. ROBBINS, JAMES K. PLACE, GEO. F. THOMAE, WILLIAM H. LEE, CHAS. ABERNETHY, ROBERT B. MINTURN, DANIEL W. JAMES, ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

And for inspectors of next election,
JOSEPH BATTELL, ROBERT H. LOWRY, ISAAC N. PHELPS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., was unanimously elected President. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, at their banking-house, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JACOB CAMPBELL, WILLIAM SMITH, GEORGE R. JACKSON, EBEN'R BEADLESTON, EBENEZER H. PRAY, CHAS. L. TIFFANY, JOHN H. CONTOIT, JOHN A. MARSHALL, JOHN A. MERRITT, ELISHA BROOKS, HENRY WEIL, JAMES D. FITCH, JOHN KERR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB CAMPBELL was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT Vice-President. R. BUCK, Cashier.

EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD this day, the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year:
Sanford Cobb, Robert Lenox Kennedy, James N. Cobb, Wm. H. Guion, John Q. Jones, Philip M. Lydey, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Daniel B. Fearing, Robert Ray, Felix Ingoldsby, Wm. S. Herriman, Joseph Sampson, George A. Jones.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reëlected President. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY for Directors of this Bank, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:
WM. S. CORWIN, CHAS. G. CORNELL, BENJ. T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN, AARON RAYMOND, ROBERT DUNLAP, WM. H. KIPP, JOHN FOWLER, Jr., UNION ADAMS.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board UNION ADAMS, Esq., was unanimously elected President, vice E. C. ROBINSON, Esq., resigned. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CHARTER OAK OIL COMPANY:

Amount of Capital Stock, all of which was issued for the payment of property, $500,000.

EXISTING DEBT, $10,000.

Signed by the President and a majority of the Trustees this — day of January, 1867.
WM. BELL, President.
REUBEN BURKHALTER, R. ATKINSON, JOHN HUGHES, Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: SAMUEL T. DARE, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is the Secretary of the "Charter Oak Oil Company," above named, and that the above statement is in all respects true. SAMUEL T. DARE, Secretary.

Sworn this 12th day of January, 1867, before me, THOS. B. KINGSLAND, Notary Public City and County of New-York.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867. Poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M.

The transfer book will be closed on the evening of Dec. 31, 1866, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 15, 1867. WILLIAM G. HART, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was resolved that the officers of this bank be authorized to pay out of its reserved profits the City, County and State taxes for the year 1866 for the stockholders who have not paid, and refund it to those who have, and that they be requested to bring the tax receipt as evidence of such payment. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this institution will be held at the Institute, No. 489 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1867, at 8 o'clock, when the annual report will be presented, and an election held for five trustees. The poll will be opened at 8 o'clock, and remain open half an hour. By order of the Board of Trustees. CHARLES CHENEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK will pay for their stockholders the City and county tax imposed on their stock.

Stockholders who have already paid their tax will have their money refunded by the Bank, upon depositing their tax receipts with the Cashier. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

STOCKHOLDERS WHO HAVE PAID the State, County and City tax for 1866 upon their stock in this bank, will be refunded the amount paid upon presentation of their tax receipts at the bank. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

THE STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAX assessed on the shares of this Bank remaining unpaid at this date has been assumed by the bank. Stockholders who have paid the tax on their stock are requested to present their receipts to the bank. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MONTAUK STEAM NAVIGATION CO., No. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. CHARLES W. COPELAND, President.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	107¾	108¼	June, 7-30	104¼	104½
Coupon, 1881	107¾	108¼	July, 7-30	104¼	104½
5-20 Regist'd '62	105½	106	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	107½	107¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	105	105⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅝	115¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	105½	105⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅝	114¾
5-20 " new, '65	104½	104⅝	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅝	113¾
10-40 Registered	99¾	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111½	111¾
10-40 Coupon	99¾	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¾	11[illegible]
Gold	134	134⅛	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	11[illegible]
August 7-30	104¼	104½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¼

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. JAY COOKE & CO.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the MARKET NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1867:

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$1,766,052 09
Suspended debt	2,734 80
Indebtedness of directors	146,200 00
Overdrafts	814 73
Banking-house	35,000 00
Current expenses	125 60
Cash Items—Uncollected Checks, &c	455,895 54
Due from Banks and Bankers	178,194 26
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	672,000 00
Bond and Stocks	1,000 00
Notes of other National Banks	20,000 00
Market Bank Notes	431 00
Specie	63,252 47
Compound Interest Notes	400,000 00
Legal-tender Notes	371,812
Total	$4,133,512 49

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	225,189 40
Profit and Loss	25,398 99
Circulating Notes outstanding—National	553,800 00
Circulating Notes outstanding—State	10,200 00
Individual Deposits	1,832,452 59
Uncollected Checks	383,500 00
Dividends Unpaid	28,170 58
Due Banks and Bankers	74,800 93
Total	$4,133,512 49

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.—THIS bank will assume and pay the City, County and State taxes levied upon the shares of stock of this bank for the year 1866. Stockholders who have already paid said tax, or who have been relieved from the same, will please send their receipts to or communicate with the cashier on or before the 14th inst., at 12 M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE.—THIS BANK WILL PAY THE CITY tax for their stockholders. O. F. SIMPSON, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. JOSEPH HERZFELD retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
LAZARUS HALLGARTEN.
JOSEPH HERZFELD.
WILLIAM ROSENHEIM.
NEW-YORK, Dec 31, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of HALLGARTEN & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of Hallgarten & Herzfeld as Bankers and Brokers.

Mr. SAMUEL NEUSTAAT has an interest in our business and will sign by procuration.
LAZARUS HALLGARTEN.
WILLIAM ROSENHEIM.
CHARLES S. HALLGARTEN.
JULIUS HALLGARTEN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

OFFICE OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD, No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRMS OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD and F. R. SAWYER & CO., of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, are this day dissolved by their own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
E. A. QUINTARD,
E. R. SAWYER,
H. D. WARD.

No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

E. A. QUINTARD, H. D. WARD AND W. W. SKIDDY will continue the coal business at No. 9 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 220 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, under the firm name of QUINTARD, WARD & CO.

E. R. SAWYER will continue the coal business at No. 42 Kilby-st., Boston, and No. 213 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The partnership heretofore existing between BOWNE, McELRATH & PURDY at No. 104 Barclay-st. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business to be conducted as heretofore by BOWNE & PURDY. BOWNE, McELRATH & PURDY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of JACOT & REESE, for the transaction of a commission business in Gold, Stocks and Foreign Exchange at No. 36 Exchange-place.
E. H. JACOT,
J. FISHER REESE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1867.

HAVING THIS DAY ADMITTED J. FRANCIS McCOY as partner in our firm, the business of our house will hereafter be conducted under the name of VAN WART, McCOY & CO. VAN WART & McCOY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MY SON, PHOEBUS W. LYON, to an interest in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of WM. P. LYON & SON. WM. P. LYON, No. 537 Pearl-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned. GAMALIEL G. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date. E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firms. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. PHOENIX BABCOCK IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm. BABCOCK & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. Nos. 65 and 67 Water-st.

MR. WILLIAM H. BARRETTO IS THIS day admitted to an interest in our firm. F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 68 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. SAMUEL V. SMITH AND MR. OLIVER B. COOMES are admitted as partners in our firm. CHAS. H. BOOTH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

MR. ROBERT IRWIN IS ADMITTED TO an interest in our business dating from the 1st inst. E. H. JONES & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11, 1867.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. GEORGE HALE MORGAN IS THIS day admitted as a partner in our firm. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING ABOUT TO remove to San Francisco, is desirous of forming business relations with reliable parties in this State, as agent or partner, or in any capacity profitable to both parties. Address J. H. O., Box No. 478 Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS in complete order; from $3,000 to $4,000 capital required; now doing a business of $20,000 a year, and capable of being increased to any extent. Address J. H. O., Box No. 478, Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a gents furnishing-store, established 22 years; one of the best locations in Brooklyn, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS.—$18 A WEEK TO A MAN (COMpetent to take charge of a business), that can invest about $1,000; no risk. Apply to No. 482 Broadway. Room No. 5.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD.

STOLEN. Two Treasury Gold Certificates, $5,000 each. Out of the following numbers:
C, No. 23,155,
A, No. 23,152,
A, No. 23,153,
C, No. 23,147.

Payment has been stopped; the public is warned against buying.

The above reward of $1,000 will be paid to any one who gives information which leads to the recovery, and no questions asked. MARTIN MAAS & CO., No. 48 Exchange-place.

LOST.—LEFT IN ONE OF THE SLEEPING CARS of the N. Y. & N. H. R. R., or lost in coming from the 27th-st. depot to Beekman-st., a brown WALLET containing business cards, letter and 11 tickets for the prize drawing of the Sailors' and Soldiers' Orphan Fund. By returning the same to the address of cards inclosed they will be liberally rewarded.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 6[illegible] [illegible]-av., bet. 35th and 36th

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

Deposits made on or before the 21st of January will draw interest from the 1st.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, January, 1867.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

1867—JANUARY INTEREST. The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of January. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in German, French and English. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST. JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, entitled thereto, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST. JANUARY 9, 1867.

The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend or interest, under the provisions of the By-Laws, for the six months ending the 31st of December, 1866, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of Five Dollars and under Five Hundred Dollars, and at the rate of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward, in addition to Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday of this month (21st inst.)

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst. ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK. JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January.

Deposits made before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock. ISAAC J. SMITH, President.
WM J. BARNES, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from 1st January.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, New-York.

MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JAN. 21 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed, free of tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000. HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, No. 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick.

Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax Deposits before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,558,158 19. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE 21ST INST. BY INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway. Six per Cent on $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOtified that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st instant, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees, THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal. WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan 21, 1867. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., cor. 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. DIVIDEND, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH, Corner South 7th and 1st sts.—Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax, on sums to $5,000. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January draw interest from the 1st of January.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th of January, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 4th day of February, 1867:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1, Oyer and Terminer.

A panel of 100 Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1, Oyer and Terminer.

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN--BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

MESSRS. HYDE, VAN DUZER & CO. will occupy the building Nos. 30 and 32 White-st., corner Church, up stairs.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS

The best and most complete in use. Circulars sent on application. WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Heade.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices. MILLIKEN & CO., No. 749 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS AND CORSETS WILL BE OFFERED FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS, AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST. WE INVITE OUR CUSTOMERS

And the public to take advantage of this immense reduction. Our stock is very large, and we are compelled to lessen it, to make room for our SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 765 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in this City.

SPECIAL NOTICE. MILLER & CO.

Having determined to discontinue their CLOAK AND MANTILLA DEPARTMENT To make room for their Spring stock of silks and dress goods, will sell the balance of their cloaks and mantillas AT HALF PRICE. No. 763 Broadway.

WE INVITE OUR LADY PATRONS TO take a peep at our show window, and also to come in and inspect our stock whether they want to BUY OR NOT.

We have the richest and most elegant assortment of FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS IN AMERICA,

And will sell them at low prices; also, a new importation of our celebrated and beautiful shaped FRENCH COUTILLE CORSETS.

Being the largest importers and manufacturers in the United States, we can offer to the public, and especially to THE TRADE, IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 765 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in this City.

THE YACHT SKIRT, ALSO THE JEROME; Both elegant. THE VESTA, HENRIETTA, and FLEETWING, AT GAYNOR'S No. 765 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

W. K. PEYTON

WILL OFFER THIS WEEK GREAT BARGAINS IN LINENS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, CRASHES. ALSO, SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS, ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES at the very lowest figures.
WAMSUTTA MUSLINS at 31½c.
NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLINS at 37½c.
HILLS' "SEMPER IDEM" MUSLINS at 25c.
LONSDALE MILLS at 25c.
ANDROSCOGGIN MILLS at 25c.
AMOSKEAG MILLS at 18c.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, Will offer this week EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN FRENCH MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, FRENCH POPLINS, EPINGLINE POPLINS, BRIGHT PLAID POPLINS, STRIPED POPLINS, GRANITE POPLINS, VALENCIA POPLINS, ALPACAS, BOMBAZINES AND COBURG CLOTHS.

French Merinoes at 62½c. and upward.
Empress Cloths, all wool, at 56c., sold in October at $1 25.
French Poplins at 65c., sold in October at $1 25.
Epingline Poplins, all silk and wool, at 90c., sold earlier at $1 75.
Black and Colored Alpacas from 25c. per yard upward.
Black and Colored Paramattas from 25c. per yard upward.
Bright Plaid Poplins, double-fold, at 50c., sold earlier at $1.
Striped Poplins at 37½c., sold earlier for 75c.
Silk Plaid Poplins at 44c., sold earlier at 87½c.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

INDIA Camel's Hair Shawls.

GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway, Will offer for sale on and after MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1867, His entire stock of REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

A GREAT RUSH FOR OUR CHEAP MUSLINS.

Strangers who have not bought any of them had better do so at once, as our supply is nearly exhausted. You can save full 10c. a yard.
Immense lots Auction Muslins, 10c. and 12½c.
Immense lots, 14c., 16c. and 18c.
Immense lots, 20c., 22c. and 25c.
Best 4-4 Wamsuttas, 30c.
Auction Rooms our Headquarters.
Big lots Dress Goods, 25c.
Big lots, 31c., 37½c. and 50c.
Immense lots Merinos, Empress Cloths, Reps, English Ottomans, &c., &c., at half price.
Immense lots Table Linens, Crashes, Flannels, Blankets, Cassimeres, Checks, Prints, Delaines, Shawls, Hosiery, Sheetings, &c., from auction, at any price you wish. Black Alpacas, 31c., 37½c. and 50c.; well worth 45c., 50c. and 75c. On Alpacas you can save 20c. per yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.; and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer at retail during this month, THE ENTIRE STOCK contained in their store, BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST., consisting in part of
Plain and Fancy Silks, from $1 per yard upward.
Dress Goods, from 25 cents per yard, upward.
Yard-wide Shirting Linens, from 50 cents per yard, upward.
Fine and heavy Crash, 12, 15, 18 cents per yard.
Fine Damask Napkins, from $2 50 per dozen, upward.
A full assortment of Mourning Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Paris Fancy Organdie and Tulle Ball Dresses, Men's and Women's Hosiery and Gloves, with an immense variety of other descriptions of goods, AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

SHAKER-KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS. ENGLISH AND SHAKER HALF HOSE. GLOVES, SCARFS, TIES, &c.

Shirts made to order.

At the Shirt and Collar Depot, NO. 41 FULTON, CORNER PEARL-ST. THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

CLOAKS AND FURS AT REDUCED PRICES.

JOHN CAMPBELL Is now selling his large Winter stock of Cloaks and Furs at from 25 to 50 per cent. below cost, in order to make room for his SPRING ASSORTMENT, which will be forwarded from Europe early in the Spring.

In order to dispose of the Winter stock immediately, the goods are offered at prices much below those of any other house in New-York City. No. 898 BROADWAY, Between 19th and 20th sts.

R. H. MACY.

DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

We are now importing all the Perfumes, Extracts, Soaps, Pomades, Powders, &c., of the celebrated manufacture of the MAISON VIOLET, PARIS.

No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av. 14th-st. and 6th-av.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBON-VELVETS, buttons, braids, jet trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., collars and sets, French corsets and skirts, small wares, combs and brushes and fancy goods, at reduced prices. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS less than cost for 30 days; one entire stock. Kid Gloves $1 25. Light and dark N B Skating Stockings for Ladies and Misses. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS

AT KINZEY'S. CLOSING SALE.

LOTS OF BANDS, 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
LOTS OF LACES, EDGINGS, RUFFLINGS.
LOTS OF LINEN SETS AND COLLARS.
20,000 HANDKERCHIEFS.
LOTS OF HANDKERCHIEFS, 4c., 5c., 6c., 10c.
LOTS OF GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, 9c., 10c., 15c.
LOTS OF EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c. to 50c.
LOTS OF HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c., 25c.
15,000 LADIES' FINE TAPE BORDERED, 10c.
REMNANTS OF RIBBONS.
REMNANTS OF TRIMMINGS.
REMNANTS DRESS-GOODS.
REMNANTS LACE GOODS.
TO BE SOLD THIS WEEK, 2,500 VAILS.
6,000 SPRAYS FRENCH FLOWERS, 2c., 5c.
RIBBONS AND VELVETS, 50c. ON THE DOLLAR.
BUGLE AND BEAD GIMPS, 5c. and 6c.
TRIMMINGS 25c. ON THE DOLLAR.
DRESS AND CLOAK BUTTONS.
CLOSING OUR 12½c. BUTTONS 3c. DOZEN.
CLOSING OUR 25c. BUTTONS 6c. DOZEN.
CLOSING OUR 50c. BUTTONS 12½c. DOZEN.
CLOSING OUR $1 BUTTONS 25c. DOZEN.
BUGLE AND BEAD ORNAMENTS AT 25c. ON THE DOLLAR.
CLOSING DRESS-GOODS, BALMORALS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SCARFS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.
CLOSING HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, LEGGINGS, &c., &c.
WOOLEN HOODS, 6c., 12½c.
WOOLEN HOSIERY, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12½c.
MUST BE SOLD.
JOB LOT CLARK'S COTTON, 3c. SPOOL.
LOT BLACK MACHINE-SILK, 10c. SPOOL.
STAR AND CROCHET BRAIDS, 2c. PIECE.
LOTS OF NECKLACES, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, CHAINS,
BELT-BUCKLES, HEAD-ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.
LOTS OF OTHER GOODS CLOSING CHEAP.
WM. KINZEY, Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AV, Between 21st and 22d sts.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND. Clinton Fire Insurance Company.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY, been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Crown Point Silver Mining Company, $100, gold, per foot.

Imperial Silver Mining Company, $8, gold, per share. Payable 15th inst., less exchange, at the agency of the Bank of California.
JAN. 11, 1867. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of tax, has been declared by this Company, payable 14th inst.
JAN. 12, 1867. ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Savage Silver Mining Company, $100, gold, per foot; due now. Yellow Jacket Silver Mining Company, $500 per foot; due 15th inst. Payable at the agency of the Bank of California. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1867, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on the 29th day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 17th day of January, 1867. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867; and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. to cover the amount of the State, City and County taxes of 1866, on the shareholders of this Bank, to be paid to the shareholders on satisfactory evidence of there being no claim for these taxes.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867. WM. I. JENKINS, Cashier.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend on the preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year ending 31st December, ult., of seven per cent., payable less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will close on SATURDAY, the 5th, and reopen on the 22d inst.

By order of the Board, HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., (free from Government, State, County and City tax) has been this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867, the Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax, in the event that the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 25th inst. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of two and a half per cent and the Government tax, has been declared, payable on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at this office. The transfer books will be closed from this date to TUESDAY, the 22d inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the Banking-house on and after the 10th day of January, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th, inclusive.

By order of the Board. C. J. STEVENSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., No. 66 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital of half a million dollars, free from Government tax, payable on and after Thursday, the 10th of January. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the Government tax thereon, will be paid on and after the 10th inst. WM. DARROW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 BOWERY, COR. BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 10th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on and after the 15th January next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 16th January, 1867. CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on the 11th inst. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand. H. GIROUX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INS. CO., No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. GEO. B. HODGSETON, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. was this day declared payable on demand, free of Government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Sec'y.

THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. W. HENSHAW, Sec.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 5, 1867.

DIVIDEND—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

RESTAURANTS.

KNICKERBOCKER COTTAGE, NO. 456 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK.—This establishment having been enlarged and improved, will be opened on Monday, the 14th inst., to its patrons and the public. In the billiard-room are four of Geary's finest tables, manufactured by D. D. Collins. At the bar will be found a choice and selected assortment of wines, liquors and cigars, and in the larder all the delicacies of the season. JAMES A. BOYLE. WILLIAM FOWLER.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of English, Protestant and other recommended ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, excellent and other cooks, laundresses, young girls, houseworkers, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of grown children and do plain sewing; best of reference from her last employer, where she can be now seen. Call at No. 77 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook and to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 136½ West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and plain seamstress by a young woman of neat and clean appearance and habits; is highly recommended from last situation in New-York. Call or address B. M. HARRISON, No. 164 West 20th-st., N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED cooks, English and Scotch nurses, waitresses, laundresses and servants of all work, with unexceptionable references to the first families in Brooklyn. Apply to MANNING, 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron or to do general housework. Can be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY WOman to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; would go a short distance in the country; good City reference Call at No. 81 3d-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch girl as chambermaid and plain sewer and to assist in waiting, or to see to growing children Call at No. 579 2d-av. Best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of fine washing. Apply at present employer's, No. 35 West 34th-st., at the basement door.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities at MRS. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant nurse; understands her business; can take charge of a baby from its birth; good reference. Call at No. 303 6th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A family's or gentlemen's washing; can do up finery and fluting. Call on Mrs. CARMODY, No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women. Call at No. 114 East Houston-st.

WET NURSES, MALE AND FEMALE nurses can be supplied at all times at L. & A. HANSEN'S, Cuppers and Leechers, No. 5 6th-st., near the Bowery.

A FAMILY OR GENTLEMEN'S WASHING wanted by a respectable laundress; terms moderate; best of City reference. Apply, for three days, at No. 100 West 19th-st., rear house, second floor.

DRESSMAKER, UNDERSTANDS FITting, wishing to work out by the day, wants the work of a few private families. Call No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom, who understands the business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; well experienced in the City; willing and obliging; the best of City reference given. Address M. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady man of long experience in England and this country; understands the treatment and taming of young horses; is a Protestant; has the best of City references; would go to the country. Address R. A., Box 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business; also understands milking and taking care of cattle; would make himself generally useful; best country reference. Address J. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a German, who thoroughly understands his business in grapery, greenhouse plants, trees, &c.; seven years' reference from his last employer. Address C. K., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable single young man as coachman; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; has excellent City recommendations. Apply at BIDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family or genteel boarding-house, by a steady, capable man that understands his business. Address M. McCANN, No. 941 Broadway, Piersons' drug-store, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and has good reference to that effect. Call or address WAITER, drug-store, corner of 22d-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a store who is not afraid of hard work; can write a good and quick hand and is correct at figures; good references for honesty and sobriety will be given. Address R. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; the best of reference given. Address M. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman by a single Englishman; understands his business; is civil and obliging; best of City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a Protestant young man; is a first-class servant, and has good references. Call at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OF age, a situation in a publishing house, or any wholesale business; refers to his late employers. Address F. L., No. 126 West 23th-st.

CLERKSHIP WANTED—IN A FIRST-class house by a young man lately returned from China; a knowledge of business here his main object; references as to character unexceptionable. Merchants requiring such a person will please send address to Albemarle Hotel, Room No. 88.

REAL ESTATE—A YOUNG MAN RESIDING with his parents is very desirous of obtaining a situation in a Real Estate Office. Compensation at first can be small. Address, for two days, W. C. P., Station C.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING AND JOBBING house of fine woolens, a young man to receive, examine and take charge of stock; one who has had experience in London preferred. Address, stating age and experience, Box No. 1,737 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A CLOTH house; must be a rapid writer, correct and experienced, who can give the best testimonials as to character, integrity, &c., &c. Address by letter to WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, also a chambermaid and seamstress, for an excellent family in the country; has a laundry and all the improvements; good wages. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO IS A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; she must be well recommended. Apply at No. 31 West 21st-st., on Monday from 11 A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TRAVEL FOR A Life Insurance Company to establish agents; also one for the City. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, houseworkers and for girls lately landed.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY, Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats, FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS, SEVEN STONE POOLS, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum

ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.

ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $250, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to J. B. KIDDOO, Brevet Maj.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L., Galveston, Texas.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Grammar School-house No. 42, on the two lots of ground, Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ROBT. R. BREESE,
J. C. ACHESON,
GEO. T. PATTERSON,
Committee on Repairs, Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.
DATED, Jan. 7, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 22d of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Grammar School-house now in course of erection in Greenwich-av., opposite Charles-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
WM. H. GEDNEY,
JAS. HARRISON,
JAS. W. BOOTH, Committee.
JAN. 7, 1867.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, Jan. 14, for the purchase from the United States of five thousand (5,000) FOLDED LIP RAILROAD CHAIRS, suitable for 45 lb. "T" rail.

These chairs are now stored at the works of Corning & Winslow, Troy, N. Y.

Samples may be seen at this office, or at the United States Quartermaster's Office in New-York City, Philadelphia, Penn., or Louisville, Ky.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds. F. J. CRILLY, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF CORK.......SATURDAY......Jan. 19
CITY OF DUBLIN.......WEDNESDAY...Jan. 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY...Jan. 26
CITY OF LIMERICK.......WEDNESDAY...Jan. 30
CITY OF BOSTON.......SATURDAY......Feb. 2
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$150
Second Cabin Passage.......100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$125
Second Cabin Passage.......80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA.......Jan. 16
ALEPPO.......Jan. 23
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.......$80 Gold.
Steerage.......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.......SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.......SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE.......LEMARIE.......SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT.......BOCANDE.......SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A GADSDEN.......Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.......$100 | Lower Saloon.......$80
Second class...$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
HIBERNIA sails.......SATURDAY, Jan. 12
UNITED KINGDOM sails.......SATURDAY, Jan. 19
IOWA sails.......SATURDAY, Jan. 26
From Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING.......SATURDAY, Jan. 19
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN.......SATURDAY, Jan. 26
DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON.......SATURDAY, Feb. 2
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE.......SATURDAY, Feb. 9
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown.......$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 2½ Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $31 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 5.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 19.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 12.
The British iron steamship BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.......Jan. 28 | MONDAY.......Feb. 25
Passage money to Nassau.......$45
Passage money to Havana.......50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. CHANGE OF SAILING DAY. EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
The favorite steamships
HAVANA.......WHITMAN..SATURDAY, Jan. 19
MORRO CASTLE.......ADAMS.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EAGLE.......GREENE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 2
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Jan. 19.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Jan. 26.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 17.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 24.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c. to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Jan. 26.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
DEC. 31.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JAN. 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt ——, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, J. T. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA. VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $344 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA," PANAMA, Sept. 25, 1866.
LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chile, S. A.:
SIR:
Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.
Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.
I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.
I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.
Respectfully yours, (Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE, Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana." P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. One of the favorite and elegant steamships—QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRANADA—will leave Pier No. 44 East River, foot of Wall-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad; and passage tickets issued to all of the principal cities in the South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier. For passage, or any information, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS AND HAVANA.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, calling at Havana.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURGH.—The steamship RALEIGH will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 M., giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 80 10TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A furnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor, front, to let to gentlemen only, without meals; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO only does first-class work, wants board in a private family, not above 30th-st. nor below 4th-st., on the west side; reference exchanged. Address O. M. A., Station E.

AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-SQUARE—A FINE front room, nicely furnished, on second floor, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; dinner at 6; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITHout board, to gentlemen only, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, No. 414 6th-av., corner of 25th-st., Madison Hall. A first-class cook wanted.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM FOR ONE gentleman; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South. JOSEPH PURCELL.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MARINE SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 4 P. M., at Sighostner's Hotel, No. 120 Pearl-st. Punctual attendance of members is requested. JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE BY ALLEN & BROWN. No. 96 Broadway.
House and lot on Elm-st., near Spring-st.
House and lot on Thompson-st., near Grand-st.
House and lot on Spring-st., near Laurens-st.
A corner on Grand-st., near Bowery.
A corner on East Broadway.
Also a number of other desirable pieces of property.

AT PRIVATE SALE—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE SEA ISLAND COTTON PLANTATIONS ON EDISTO ISLAND. BY CLIFFORD & MATHEWES, Real Estate Agents, No. 50 Broad-st., Charleston, S. C.
At private sale, that TRACT OF LAND on Edisto Island, well known as the SEASIDE PLANTATION, containing about 1,200 acres of high, arable land, (1,000 of which are cleared and under cultivation,) and 500 acres of marsh. The average yield of these lands in ordinary seasons was 150 pounds of clean cotton of the finest quality to the acre, and they have produced as high as 200 pounds per acre. This plantation is situated immediately on the ocean, and about one-quarter of a mile from the healthy Summer resort of the planters on Edisto, known as Eddingsville. It is intersected by a creek, navigable for coasting vessels, with convenient landings. Very little fencing is required to inclose the whole place, water forming the natural boundary on two sides. It is about seven miles from the steamboat public landing. This tract originally consisted of three plantations, and can be easily subdivided, and its health advantages and well-known productiveness render it one of the most desirable plantations on the island.
For terms, &c., apply as above.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.
FOR SALE.
One Cottage, corner 5th-av. and 127th-st.
Seven Cottages, 119th-st., near 3d-av.
Three Cottages, 81st-st., near 3d-av.
One Cottage, 115th-st., near 3d-av.
TRUSTEES:
Hon Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—as the owner is going to Europe.—The splendid brown-stone front house on the corner of First-place and Court-st., with two extra lots of ground and a brick stable attached; the house contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Also, five small brick houses, situate on 8th-st., near 5th-av., which will be sold cheap, they belonging to the same owner.
For further particulars apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn, or ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIdence situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 50 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

A FINE HOUSE FOR SALE—THE PROPerty of an estate; location one of the best in Brooklyn, and first-class in every respect; convenient to cars and ferries; house 38 feet wide, (double,) three stories and basement; built in the most thorough manner for the late owner; in perfect order. Can be seen at any time by applying at No. 191 President-st., Brooklyn. Lot 50x100 feet, with lots adjoining if wanted. Price $33,000. Terms favorable. For terms apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES of productive land in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres wood and timber; situated one-half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset Depot; the farm is in a good location and convenient; on the place are choice-bearing fruit trees, in full bearing; abundance of other fruit; a nice pond; a well of never-failing water; large and convenient house, barn and other buildings. For further particulars, apply to or address STEPHEN SCHENCK, Syosset, L. I.

FOR SALE—ON FULTON-AV., A CHOICE LOcation for business, a first-class four-story brick store, in perfect order inside and out. The interest, insurance and taxes on the above amount to $1,035; will rent for $1,750 per annum, showing a net bonus of $715 per annum; immediate possession. Inquire of A. KNOWLTON, southeast corner of Portland and Fulton avs., Brooklyn, opposite the old stand.

PLAINFIELD.—FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE of 15 acres, 5 minutes' walk of depot; modern new house, gas, and all the new improvements; large stable, chickenry, and all necessary outbuildings; plenty of fruit and shade trees; in fact a complete residence in every respect. Inquire of E. H. HYDE & CO., No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDson, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars, apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 40 ACRES, AT JAmaica, L. I.; buildings in perfect order; land in the very best condition.
ALSO—A country seat, with one acre of land adjoining the above. Inquire of E. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 129 East 36th-st., or No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTH-AV., SOUTH OF 34TH-st., a first-class four-story brown-stone house, replete with all the modern improvements and conveniences; was built by the owner for his own occupancy and without regard to cost. House, 25x75. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOW, 15,000; CAN BE IMMEDIately occupied; first-class three-story h. s. brick, No. 112 45th st., between Broadway and 6th-av. car routes; entire surroundings first-class; fine order; can be rented for $2,250; ¾ can remain on mortgage. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A VERY DESIRable residence, in perfect order; gas, water, &c.; the lot is large and well stocked with bearing fruit trees; stable new; the entire furniture will be sold if desired; possession in ten days. Apply to JOSEPH B. LINDSLEY, Main-st., Orange, N. J.

$10,000—HANDSOME MARBLE HOUSE for sale, immediate possession; modern improvements, first-class neighborhood; eight blocks to ferry, South Brooklyn; payments easy. MURRAY & ELSTON, No. 189 Pearl-st.

A LOT ON BROADWAY, BELOW BLEECKER-ST.—50 by 200 feet, for sale or to lease for 21 years. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. Half brokerage allowed to any one producing a purchaser.

FOR SALE—NO. 374 HENRY-ST., BROOKLYN—Three-story brown-stone house, in good order, and an agreeable residence. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to the owner, at No. 33 Chambers-st., New-York, or to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

39TH-ST.—TWO FINE THREE AND ONE half and four-story brown-stone high-stoop houses; new and elegant furniture and possession if desired; very cheap for cash. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEATS AT TARRYTOWN FOR SALE—Containing 60 acres; one of 50 and 32 acres, at Peekskill; fine buildings and barns; and 100 places from 1 to 200 acres. Prices, $4,000 to $30,000. A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TENEMENT-HOUSE AND FACtory, Nos. 4 and 6 Doyer-st.; also, three-story brick stores, Nos. 425, 427 and 429 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, north side. THOS. M. WYATT, Attorney, No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 49TH-ST.—THE FIRST-class three-story brick house, No. 154 West 49th-st.; in perfect order; 20x50x100 feet; possession April 1, or sooner if desired. J. C. REDMOND, 154 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—SIX FINE LOTS, WITH TIMBER, at Woodside, first station from Hunter's Point, on the Long Island Railroad. Apply at No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 83. GEO. H. BOWLES.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTH-AVENUE—A FIRST-class corner house of extra size, and built in the most substantial manner. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—STORE 25x100, in fine order, and well adapted for jobbing purposes; location desirable; terms moderate. Apply at No. 474 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF THE MOST VALuable corner on 5th-av., south of 23d-st., well adapted for a Dry Goods or Fancy Goods business. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

FOR SALE ON 23D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—A plot of ground, 150 feet front and 98 feet 9 inches in depth. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot No. 77 Lexington-av. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT ON BROADWAY, A VERY DEsirable store, basement, with lofts, on west side, near Stewart's; also a fine full-size store near Bleecker-st.; also an extra large first floor on Greenwich-st. near Cortlandt. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, near 5th-av.; 26¾ feet front; three rooms deep; with all the modern improvements. Possession given May 1. For further particulars apply at No. 19 West 21st-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS LOFTS OF THE marble front building No. 394 Broadway, 28 feet front and rear, by 175 feet deep, with rear entrance in Cortlandt-alley. For terms apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET—THE WELL-KNOWN DRY goods store No. 444 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts., with fixtures complete. Rent low. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES Hotel Building, corner of Fulton, Water and Pearl sts., suitable for office or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

STORE TO LET—ONE DOOR FROM BROADway; a large, new and convenient store, about 40x100 feet; basement and sub-basement; every floor being well lighted. Apply at once to Nos. 88 and 90 Leonard-st.

TO LET—TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, with every utensil for housekeeping, if required, at the Persian Baths, No. 1,166 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—ON BROAD-ST., BROADway, near Bowling-green; three fine lofts near Wall-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 13 John-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ONLY TWO WEEKS MORE.
IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE
KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN,
KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN,
KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN,
KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN
PRIZE CONCERT.
PRIZE CONCERT,
PRIZE CONCERT,
PRIZE CONCERT.
TIME FIXED TO AWARD THE PREMIUMS, AND THE CONCERT TO BE GIVEN AT THE WABASH-AVENUE RINK, CHICAGO, ILL.
SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1867,
SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1867,
SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1867,
SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1867,
SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1867,
SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1867.
This is the greatest distribution and the most successful enterprise of the kind ever inaugurated in the world.
250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Including $100,000 in Greenbacks,
Including $100,000 in Greenbacks,
Including $100,000 in Greenbacks,
Including $100,000 in Greenbacks,
Including $100,000 in Greenbacks,
Including $100,000 in Greenbacks,
Will be presented to ticket-holders.

A SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE.
The proprietors of this grand enterprise have great pleasure in being able to inform the subscribers to their concert that it is now an assured success. Out of 500,000 tickets issued, only 98,000 remain unsold. The proprietors do not wish to hold a single ticket when the concert takes place, as it might create dissatisfaction among our patrons, and therefore have been compelled to extend the time to JANUARY 26, 1867, when it will positively take place without any further postponement.
For 15 years we have been engaged in the gift business, and we point with pride to the reputation we have won for honesty and integrity. Many of the prominent citizens of Chicago will bear witness to the statement that we have never made any promises to the public that we have not sacredly fulfilled, and we refer to the leading bankers and merchants of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, for our character for fair dealing.
In spite of all opposition and every obstacle, we shall prove to the public that the North American Prize Concert will be conducted honorably, and all the prizes advertised will be distributed fairly, impartially and without reserve.
The plan of drawing adopted is the following: Duplicate numbers from 1 to 500,000 are placed in a wheel; the first number drawn out takes the highest prize, the next the second highest prize, and so on until the whole 250,000 prizes are drawn.
We advise all parties wanting tickets to send for them at once. All orders for tickets will be promptly filled.
NUMBER OF TICKETS ISSUED, 500,000.
PRICE, $1 EACH.
EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.
Every other Ticket draws a Prize.
Every other Ticket draws a Prize.
Every other Ticket draws a Prize.
Every other Ticket draws a Prize.
Every other Ticket draws a Prize.
Every other Ticket draws a Prize.

1 gift in Greenbacks	$30,000
1 gift in Greenbacks	10,000
1 gift in Greenbacks	5,000
1 gift in Greenbacks	4,000
1 gift in Greenbacks	3,000
1 gift in Greenbacks	2,000
20 gifts in Greenbacks, $1,000 each	20,000
20 gifts in Greenbacks, $500 each	10,000
20 gifts in Greenbacks, $100 each	2,000
20 gifts in Greenbacks, $50 each	1,000
800 gifts in Greenbacks, $100 each	8,000
1,000 gifts in Greenbacks, $5 each	5,000
1 Residence in Chicago	5,000
10 Lots in Chicago, $500 each	5,000
40 Pianos, $500 each	20,000
20 Melodeons, $150 each	3,000
100 Family Bibles, $20 each	2,000
200 Gold Watches, $150 each	30,000
200 Gold Watches, $100 each	20,000
200 Silver Watches, $65 each	13,000
300 Silver Watches, $40 each	12,000
1,000 Silver-plated Tea Spoons, $3 each	3,000
1,000 Silver-plated Call Bells, $3 each	3,000
1,000 Silver-plated Fruit Knives, $2 each	2,000
2,000 Gold Pens, in boxes, $4 each	8,000
2,000 Photograph Albums, $5 each	10,000
2,000 Gold Pens and Holders, $5 each	10,000
2,000 Gold Rings, $3 each	6,000
1,000 Gold-lined Goblets, $3 each	3,000
1,000 Six-bladed Knives, $4 50 each	4,500
1,000 Fine Ladies' Purses, $5 each	5,000
92,000 Steel Engravings and Books, $1 to $2 each	92,457
139,043 Large Steel Engravings, $1 each	139,043

The distribution will take place after the concert, where 20,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by ticket-holders to take charge of the same. All agents and purchasers will be supplied with a correct list of the awards as soon as published.
Price of tickets, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 3 cent stamp for return postage.
EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.
SPECIAL TERMS OR CLUB RATES.
Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets and sending us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission. We will send
5 tickets to one address for.......$4 50
10 tickets to one address for.......9 00
20 tickets to one address for.......17 50
Send the name of each subscriber, and their post-office address. Money by draft, post-office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.
EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.
READ WHAT THE CHICAGO PRESS SAY:
From Chicago Times.
NORTH AMERICAN PRIZE CONCERT.—Among the first gift enterprises ever commenced in Chicago, was that of Messrs. A. A. Kelley & Co., which has been perpetual for more than three years past, and has given the most perfect satisfaction, if we are to judge by the extensive patronage accorded it. They are the proprietors of the "North American Prize Concert," now so extensively advertised in this and other papers, and indorsed by some of the best business firms in this country. From what we know of Mr. Kelley, we are positive that he will, "in the future, as in the past," deal fairly and honorably with all who take stock in his enterprise.
From the Chicago Journal.
KELLEY & CO.'S GIFT ENTERPRISE.—The first to embark in the gift enterprise business in Chicago was the firm of A. A. Kelley & Co., located at No. 105 Randolph-street. Who does not remember their store, which opened two or three years ago, where many purchased books and other articles, and were so lucky as to find with their purchases tickets which entitled them to valuable gifts of jewelry or other prizes? Thousands of our citizens were thus fortunate, and these have the best evidences that Messrs. Kelley & Co. always perform all they promise; that they are honorable men and do business honorably and on the square.
The citizens of Chicago who know A. A. Kelley & Co. have confidence in their honor and integrity, and are largely investing in their enterprise.
These are some of the reasons why we feel safe in commending Kelley & Co.'s Gift Concert to the public.
REFERENCES:
Tappan, McKellop & Co., Commercial Agency, Chicago; Lot C. Whitford, Wholesale Paper Dealer, Chicago; Louis Saarbach & Schwers, Importers, Philadelphia; Saml. D. Burlock, Publisher, Philadelphia; Baker & Moss, Commission Merchants, Chicago, Ill.; Van Valkenburg & Co., Importers, New-York; W. H. Adams & Co., Advertising Agents, Chicago, Ill.
All communications should be addressed to
A. A. KELLEY & CO., No. 105 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
It is respectfully intimated that in consequence of the unprecedented demand for seats THE FREE LIST is suspended until further notice.
"OURS!"
With its fine cast, superb scenery, correct military costumes, splendid military band, moonlight march of the troops, striking dramatic situations, pathetic interest and comic scenes, every night till further notice.
The combination of NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS comprised in the above play has produced an amount of enthusiasm unparalleled in Wallack's Theatre.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery, see small bills. Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JANUARY 14, First appearance of the RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY. First appearance in New-York, in English, of FLOTOW's Grand Opera,
MARTHA. MARTHA.
CAROLINE RICHINGS, WM. CASTLE,
MRS. E. SEGUIN, S. C. CAMPBELL,
Late MISS ZELDA HARRISON. Mr. E. SEGUIN,
MR. H. C. PEAKES.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
W. H. DEITRIOT.......Conductor.
Tuesday, MARITANA. Wednesday, FRA DIAVOLO.
Admission, 75 cents; balcony chairs, $1; orchestra chairs, $1 50; family circle, 50 cents.
Secured seats may be purchased at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre, without extra charge.
SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE, DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers, Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
CENDRILLON, now being produced with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY AND MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE, under the immediate supervision of Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES, AND A POWERFUL CAST.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE, SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

JOCKEY CLUB RACES, WITH GENTLEMEN RIDERS, AT THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS, TO-NIGHT.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
MISS FANNY HERRING and MR. G. L. FOX in COMEDY and BURLESQUE.
THE LITTLE BAREFOOT. JACK CADE.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MESSRS. MILES AND YOUNG.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
GRAND ORGAN CONCERT, On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, by JOHN ZUNDEL.
Assisted by Prof. Loretz, Miss Matilda Toedt and Master Toedt, of the Cecilian Choir.
Tickets 50 cents.

GRAND NATIONAL SKATING TOURNAMENT AT OATMAN'S RINK, CORNER 59TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV., ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.
In order to give all the amateur and professional skaters in the United States an opportunity of meeting each other and enjoying a fine day's sport, I would respectfully invite them to the Rink on WEDNESDAY next. Those coming from different parts of the country will make themselves known at the office, and their admission tickets will be furnished.
The Rink will be open from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.
O. F. OATMAN, Proprietor.

OFFICE OF THE PRESENTATION FESTIVAL, No. 616 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—THE DISTRIBUTING COMMITTEE beg to announce to the public that owing to the great labor attendant upon preparing the ballots and procuring the additional presents arising from the sale of a greater number of tickets than was at first contemplated, that the distribution which was expected to take place on the 14th inst. is unavoidably postponed until the 28th inst., when it will positively take place.
STEWART VAN VLIET, FRANCIS C. BARLOW, JOHN H. WHITE, NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., WILLIAM ORTON, Committee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

FINE ART GALLERY, 82 FIFTH-AV. (MINER & SOMERVILLE'S,) NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, the Paintings of ALEXANDER WUST.

JOCKEY CLUB RACES, WITH GENTLEMEN RIDERS, AT THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS, TO-NIGHT.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.
A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced professors conduct the English, classical, scientific, mathematical and military departments of the Academy.
Strict attention is given to the moral and religious instruction of cadets.
For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in New-York City: Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, L. I.; Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st.; Thomas Rutter, Yorkville; or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE
Opens its next session on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6. This College is distinguished for the thorough and practical education which it gives in all the branches of a full Academic and Collegiate course of study, adapted to young ladies. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D.D., President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

A. A. FAVARGER WILL GIVE AN ILlustration of his mode of teaching French, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock, in the chapel of the Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Mr. Favarger will organize a new class, if some fifty pupils subscribe, after the explanation. Persons interested, especially teachers, are invited.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

CARD.—THE REDUCED TERMS FOR PENMANSHIP and book-keeping at GOLDSMITH'S Institute. All who would take advantage of the opportunity should enter their names without delay, as a limited number only will be received at the low rates. No. 756 Broadway.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 260 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FOR SALE.—IN all respects well appointed, and in a central locality. Address H. M. GRAVES, No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS.—A PARISIAN LADY, WHOSE time is not fully employed, would like to give French instruction two hours daily in a school or family. Address Miss B. V., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

LECTURES.

Error in date (on the tickets) of the first lecture, Jan. 14 in place of 15.

A COURSE OF POPULAR LECTURES in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. Dr. Burchard. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D.; subject—*Egypt and the Pyramids.* TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, Rev. E. C. EWER D. D.; subject—*Yo Semite Valley.* TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT; subject—*Boys.* TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, Hon. CALEB LYON, of Lyonsdale, N. Y.; subject—*Across the Plains.*
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for the course, $1. Single admission, 30c.

A LECTURE, "AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS," will be delivered by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn, at Dr. Dowling's Church, Bedford-st., corner of Downing, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock. Cards of admission 50 cents.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES,
GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES, JAVA QUALITY,
Prepared from five different kinds of coffees, the flavors of which mingle harmoniously together.
Put up in boxes of 40 pounds each in bulk. Price, 25, 30 and 35 cents per pound.
WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER, Only Manufacturers, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,
Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locks for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 814 BROADWAY, DISCUSSION ON the Moral Influence of Astrology, and public tests every MONDAY NIGHT. Seats free. Dr. BROUGHTON consulted daily as above.

THE ONLY RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, Mme. DECOLAM, has returned, and can be consulted for a short time on all the affairs of life, at No. 49 East 28th-st.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 13 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION, Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the talented comedienne,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
who will appear in her original personation of
TOPSEY, TOPSEY.
TOPSEY.
TOPSEY, TOPSEY,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 7½,
in the great American Drama entitled
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in 6 Acts, 12 Tableaux, and with all its ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS, as performed by her in all the principal cities of AMERICA, ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND, with the most distinguished approbation. The piece cast to the ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE TALENTED COMPANY.
On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,

INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH.
A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 526 lbs.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
Just added to the Grand Aquaria.
FOUR LIVING SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 pounds.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
A LEOPARD CHILD.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.......Director
THE GREAT SPORTING "EVENT" OF THE YEAR 1867.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, will be produced, after weeks of preparation, with NEW DRESSES! NEW PROPERTIES! ENTIRELY FRESH SAWDUST, and every accessory which can add to the splendor of the *mise en scene*, regardless of cost, a most MAGNIFICENT HORSE-COMEDY. MAGNIFICENT HORSE-COMEDY, which, from the startling character of its STRIKING (AND KICKING) EFFECTS, the steeple-chaseness of its language, and the remarkable ARRAY OF EQUINE TALENT, embodied in its representation, cannot fail to take a stable position at the head of the hippodramatic literature of the age, entitled the JOCKEY-CLUB RACES. JOCKEY-CLUB RACES. JOCKEY-CLUB RACES.
Particular attention is called to the following POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS:
The Steed Gravitation.......gr. m. Fashion
The Steed Schnapps, No. 1.......pleb. g. Ducrow
The Steed Highflyer, No. 2.......b. g. Selim
Ancient Circus Steed.......sp. g. Spot
Costermonger's Steed.......Half Brother to Donkey
Fifteen high-mettled Racers, by the flower of the New-York Circus Stables.
The above distinguished equine stars will be supported by the entire strength of the New-York Circus Troupe.
INCIDENTAL TO THE COMEDY:
The newly-fledged member of the Jockey Club. Sporting and matrimony. The new member in search of a steed. His overpowering success. Remarkable characteristics of horses and horse-doctors. "Horse on the Brain."
GRAND JOCKEY-CLUB RACES, WITH GENTLEMEN RIDERS, AN UNPARALLELED FIELD, TREMENDOUS BURST OF SPEED. THE NEW MEMBER ALL DUST AND GLORY. TRIUMPHANT TIVOLE!
Previous to the comedy, elegant and diversified SCENES IN THE CIRCLE, introducing MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG and the entire company.
MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, "123D SEANCE," when will be reproduced, by request, "THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK," the most exciting feat ever witnessed: "THE FLOATING HEAD," "GROWTH OF FLOWERS," and the "WONDROUS HAT," pronounced by the Press and public the FOUR "GREATEST ILLUSIONS" ever presented to an audience. HERR HASELMAYER will perform a Solo on the Wood and India Rubber Instrument, invented and made by himself. Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1; for sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7¼. MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2. Children half price. The Chickering piano is used at these seances.

JOCKEY CLUB RACES, WITH GENTLEMEN RIDERS, AT THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS, TO-NIGHT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BATEMAN CONCERTS.
Mr. BATEMAN begs to announce that he will give ONE GRAND CONCERT at the above establishment on the evening of MONDAY, JAN. 14.
The series of performances drawing to a close renders this the LAST APPEARANCE IN BROOKLYN of his unequaled musical troupe, who have just completed a BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL WESTERN TOUR.
Mme. PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor FERRANTI, Signor FORTUNA, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. CARL ROSA, Mr. WALTON, and Mr. THEO. THOMAS' CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Doors open at 7¼; Concert commences at 8.
Box-book now open at the Academy.

JOCKEY CLUB RACES, WITH GENTLEMEN RIDERS, AT THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS, TO-NIGHT.

MME. MONTANIA'S SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS, 25 cents per dozen. No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st. The best in all respects.

MUSICAL.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—COMMENCES 7½.
Mr. Stuart desires to announce that on MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 14, MR. EDWIN BOOTH will appear for THE FIRST TIME at this Theatre in the character of BERTUCCIO, in Tom Taylor's play of THE FOOL'S REVENGE. Adapted from Victor Hugo's splendid play of LE ROI S'AMUSE.
Miss RACHEL NOAH, of the Boston Theatre, will make her first appearance in New-York as FIORDELISA.
Miss IDA VERNON will appear as.......FRANCESCA
Mr. BARTON HILL.......as.......DEL AQUILLA
Mr. Leffingwell.......as.......Manfredi
Mr. Duell.......as.......Malatesta
Mr. Duff.......as.......Torrelli
Mr. Donaldson.......as.......Ordelaffi
Mr. Decker.......as.......Ascolti
Miss Cushing.......as.......Ginevra
Miss Andrews.......as.......Brigetta
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WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Second time) EDWIN BOOTH IN ROMEO AND JULIET.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

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Lessee and Manager.......WM. WHEATLEY
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On this occasion will be presented NEW DANCES, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, &c.
TWENTY-SECOND GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, Jan. 19, 1867, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquette and Dress Circle.......$1
Family Circle.......50c.
Curtain rises at night 7½; at Matinee 1.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
TUESDAY NEXT, Jan. 15, NOS BONS VILLAGEOIS, Comedy in five acts, by Victorien Sardou. Next SATURDAY, LA PAPILLOUNE, Comedy by the same author. Ticket-office at H. Dardonville's, 678 Broadway.

GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL OF THE CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE will take place at IRVING HALL, FRIDAY NEXT, JAN 18, NEXT FRIDAY.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS. SPLENDID DECORATIONS. GRAND ORCHESTRA, WITH SOLOS, under the direction of M. GAFFRE. ASTONISHING SURPRISES.
The programme contains, among others, for the first time in New-York, THE GREAT BATTLE QUADRILLE, THE CAPTURE OF PUEBLA.
At 11 o'clock precisely, THE INFERNAL QUADRILLE OF LE FILLE DE L'ENFERS, with flamme [illegible], &c. LE CAMP DU DRAP D'OR. GRAND HISTORICAL PROCESSION AND MARCH IN COSTUME. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL of the CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE, to be given at IRVING HALL, FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1867.
Tickets may be obtained of A. Salmon, No. 52 Warren-st.; Louis de Arze, Spanish Consul, No. 29 Broadway; L. Koppel, No. 11 Ann-st.; J. Blum, No. 35 Warren-st.; E. Dechaux, Howard-st.; A. Flaurand, No. 439½ Broadway; H. Dardonville, No. 678 Broadway; Delmonico's, 14th-st.; Francis Kinzler, Hoffman House, 25th-st. and Broadway.

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TENTH WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 16, at 8 o'clock.
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First night of the new Orchestral Fantasia, CARNIVAL OF VENICE.
With solos for every instrument.
VISIONS IN A DREAM, for the thirtieth time.
MADELINE WALTZ. LAFAYETTE GALOP.
By Theo. Thomas' celebrated Orchestra.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

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21ST-ST. REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Between 5th and 6th avs.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16.
MR. ALFRED H. PEASE, the eminent Pianist, and a large number of Amateur Vocalists, have kindly volunteered their valuable services.
TICKETS $1, for sale by Charles Scribner & Co., No. 654 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and McIntyre's, corner Broadway and 18th-st.

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Cender-Leon. Premier Danseuse. The only Leon.
Cender-Leon. Butterfly Princess. Seymourgale.
Cender-Leon. Dewdrop Princess. [illegible]
Cender-Leon. Snowdrop Princess. [illegible]
And the renowned Madagascar Ballet Troupe, under the sole direction of Mlle. KELLIFANTE.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS,
New Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel. MORE NOVELTY. BO BALLO IN MASCHERA. RUNNING THE BLOCKADE. LORD LOVEL. DANCING ON THE BRAIN. SKATING AT CENTRAL PARK. W. S. BUDWORTH, &c. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 2½ P. M.

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NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY'S GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO MR. WILLIAM WILD, their faithful Librarian for fourteen years, at Steinway Hall, TUESDAY, Jan. 22, for which occasion the best talent of New-York have volunteered their services. Chorus rehearsals Monday evenings at Dr. Cheever's Church.
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GEORGIA.

The Times on the Condition and Feelings of the South—The Misrepresentations and Calumnies Published in Northern Journals—The Radical Onslaught on the Supreme Court and Wendell Phillips' Programme—A Prophetic View of Northern Sentiment—The Congressional Excursionists—The Weather, Cotton, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1867.

The article in the TIMES of the 30th ult., describing the condition and temper of the Southern people, based on information derived from an officer of rank who had just returned from a tour through the excluded States, is more accurate in its judgment, more just in its views, and more generous in its conclusions than anything which has yet appeared in any Northern paper. It so fully corroborates all that I have written on the subject, and sustains so forcibly all that I have ventured to recommend, that I was peculiarly gratified by its publication, and am strongly inclined to hope that it will exercise a powerful influence for good among all men who allow truth and justice to control their opinions and action.

It has been one of the chief misfortunes of these States that not only was the North ignorant as to the acts, feelings and designs of their people, but it has been cruelly and willfully misled by persistent misrepresentation or bald falsehoods, concocted and circulated for the purpose of embittering animosity, preventing union, and prolonging the suffering of these people. The petulant utterance of a bilious newspaper editor, the wild exclamations of a drunken *habitué* of a bar-room, the slightest injury to a negro, whether accidental or designed, has been immediately telegraphed North, and made the text for violent denunciation of the rebellious, turbulent, barbarous South, the whole people being held accountable for the fine periods of the editor, the ravings of the drunkard, and the accident to the negro. The smallest thread of discontent was enough to make a fabric representing the people as on the point of rising *en masse*, and when even the thread could not be found—when the editors were in good spirits, the bar-rooms free from drunkards and the negroes enjoying perfect health and immunity from accident, the sensation-mongers drew on their imagination and described the "terrible outrages," "treasonable speeches," and "murders of unoffending freedmen," which the inventor deemed most calculated to produce the desired effect, to inflame the North against the South and prevent peace.

The same wicked system of misrepresentation has been pursued in reference to the action of the people upon the proposed change in the Constitution. What they did was defiant, stiff-necked rebellion. What they did not do was contumacy. What they said was treason, and their silence was dogged, sullen restiveness.

The officer who has supplied the information on which the TIMES based its article has done a good service, which every good man must hope will produce a beneficial effect upon the feelings and temper of the Northern people, and cause them to judge the inhabitants of this region with more justice, charity and kindness.

The onslaught of the Radicals upon the Supreme Court, for having decided that Military Courts cannot try civilians, and for being reported to have decided that the test oath for attorneys is not constitutional, creates considerable interest and curiosity, to which additional piquancy is given by the publication of the Wendell Phillips programme for the removal of all difficulties and obstacles, and for the undisputed establishment of Radical dominion. There is a freshness, a *naiveté*, about the Phillips plan of reconstruction (?) which gives it peculiar charms.

Among a number of persons recently discussing this matter I heard one who had just returned from the North state it as his positive belief that, wild as the programme seemed to be, and violent as the measures proposed by the Radicals, the North is prepared to sustain them, and that time and reflection but add to the radical determination of the people of all classes. He added that he believed that the President would be impeached, and that even that would be approved; and so certain was he of the passage of the Territories Bill, he had ordered the sale of every State security that he owned, and would sell every acre of land he possessed if he could only find purchasers. This gentleman had evidently met few Conservatives during his Northern tour, and must have been regaled to an unusual extent with the most fiery ingredients of the Radical cauldron. In reply to a question as to what effect these extreme measures would probably produce upon financial and commercial matters at the North, in the opinion of the moneyed classes, he said that nobody seemed to anticipate any serious disturbance or panic; that European public opinion considered the territorial policy as wise and commendable, adding that United States securities were quoted at higher figures at the exchanges of London, Paris, Frankfort and Hamburg than at any time since the close of the war. Although due allowance was made for the evident excitement and scare of this individual, and grave doubts were expressed as to the reality of his fears, and some few expressed a hopeful reliance on the good sense of the North, the firmness of the President, and the stern integrity of the Supreme Court, the faces of the little knot who listened grew longer and gloomier than before, gloves were drawn on with a nervous jerk, and each went to his home with the evident conviction that a "Happy New Year" was a hollow mockery.

It may be the darkness of the political horizon, it may be the weather, the want of money, or the absence of active employment, or it may be all combined, but I never saw the people of every class and degree so depressed and despondent as now, you never hear a cheerful voice or an expression of hope of better times. There is no panic, but all seem prepared for the worst, although they may be unable to define what the worst is to be. They seem like the passengers of a dismasted, rudderless, leaking ship in a storm on the ocean, who have abandoned every hope of rescue, and are waiting for the wave which will engulf them.

A gentleman, who is said to be a lawyer of high distinction, and an ex-Judge, is writing a series of letters in the *Daily Press* of this city over the signature of "Xylon," in which he is giving his fellow-citizens earnest advice against the "masterly inactivity" policy, and in favor of doing everything they can to obtain peace on any terms which honor and self-respect will allow. I have only been able to see one of the letters, but that one was so conservative as well as conciliatory, I desire to see more and believe that they will do good.

Some faint expectations are entertained that good will result from the recent excursion of Senators and Representatives from Washington to New-Orleans; that many of their opinions as to the temper and attitude of the South will be changed, and that they will advocate milder, more conciliatory and juster measures than those which they sustained prior to their seeing, hearing and feeling for themselves.

It is noted as remarkable that among those who met to do them honor and to entertain them, none of those who call themselves "Southern loyalists," *par excellence*, made their appearance, while numbers of prominent ex-rebels, who were represented to be more rebellious than ever, to murder negroes for pastime, to curse the United States Government, instead of saying their prayers, and to be, therefore, the fit objects of peculiar and unusual punishment, greeted the excursionists most cordially wherever they halted, entertained them hospitably and showed them every respect and attention in their power. Through Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana they traveled without hearing an offensive word or an expression which even BROWNLOW could torture into disaffection. They met all sorts and conditions of men, (except the Durant "loyalists,") and they heard but one hope expressed, and that for peace, and on every hand received the assurance that the people were sincere in their allegiance to the Constitution, laws, Union and Government of the United States. I wish that they could have returned through Alabama, this State and the Carolinas, and that they could have thus visited all the States which they are required to punish. I wish that they could have seen more of the country and of the people, of their poverty, suffering and general prostration. Those whom they met put their best foot foremost, and wore their best bib and tucker. On the special trains, the Mississippi steamers, and at the hotels, they saw but the good things of this life, the comforts and luxuries of affluence. They would have derived more profit and instruction had they seen some of the desolation and ruin, and seen some of those to whom far more ordinary comforts than "gumbo, pompano and champaign" are as unattainable as are the keys of Paradise by Parson BROWNLOW. I wish that their hearts had been touched as well as their minds convinced. I want to see the blister removed from this people; to see the gangrenous wounds of war and hate washed and healed, and to see peace, concord and good will resume their beneficent sway throughout the whole country.

The snow is gone. The weather is clear and frosty. Trains are running off the track with commendable frequency, and the mails in the country are charmingly irregular, putting the subscribers to daily and weekly papers on a footing of perfect equality. Sanguine farmers hope to "get their plows going" next week. The plantation freedmen are getting ready for steady work, and the colored gentlemen and ladies of the towns who condescend to receive a fixed sum monthly from the white folks, are just beginning to think that it is nearly time to make a show of doing some of those friendly offices for which those monthly payments are in compensation.

Cotton is going up under the news from Liverpool. Provisions were going down, but have stopped far above where they ought to be.

QUONDAM.

MINNESOTA.

The Tragedy at New-Ulm—The Excuse Offered for the Assassins.

The *Post*, a German paper published at New-Ulm, Minnesota, in its issue of last week, gives the following novel, though not very plausible apology in English for the atrocious murders recently committed at that place:

"Our recent Christmas holidays here in New-Ulm have, as everybody knows, been turned into days of mourning. The untimely death of one of our citizens, a man full of good humor, and with scarcely an enemy, a man besides whom the rest of our citizens had learned to appreciate as a fearless and true friend during those days of terror, when four years ago the savage bands of the Sioux assailed our town and perpetrated deeds of horror, too awful to be related—the death of that man, Lieut. JOHN SPENNER, has thrown a gloom over the whole town. He was murdered by two men from Mankato, who had been on a trapping excursion. These two men had come to New-Ulm, not, as some of our cotemporaries seem to think, to partake in our Christmas celebrations, or to play a game of cards. On the contrary, they tried to frighten our citizens by acting the part of Indians, dancing their scalp-dance and cutting right and left with their knives. JOHN SPENNER saw a storm brewing; the citizens were becoming indignant, and justly so, and he tried to persuade the men not to go any further in their dangerous proceedings. Perhaps he, from his former acquaintance with the Indians, saw that it was more like mockery on their part, but a dangerous one, as the term 'Indian' is not a very favorable one with the citizens of this place. His friendly endeavors, however, were met by them with their knives; he was stabbed, and though his powerful frame enabled him, in spite of his deadly wound, to knock one of his assailants down with a hatchet, while other citizens present secured the other one, JOHN SPENNER fell back expiring into the arms of a friend.

But quick retribution followed the awful deed, and what the perpetrators of the crime had intended as a scare for our people became in turn the cause of their own ruin. They (the murderers) had acted like Indians; they sought to convince our citizens that they were such, and, by killing the only man who had tried to shield them from harm, had unhappily too well succeeded in really creating that belief. A feeling of revenge arose such as hardly ever was witnessed here, especially when the wife of the murdered man and his poor children came upon the scene. A short time after, the murderers of Lieut. SPENNER were hung by lynch law.

It is only by considering the fact that these men were, by their own fault, mistaken for Indians, between whom and beasts of prey our people, since 1862, know very little difference, that their bodies were, by some persons unknown, thrown into the river. The officers of the law did all in their power to prevent the lynching, but were unsuccessful. We pity this as much as any man can do, but are unable to see that New-Ulm acted in this case worse than other cities in similar cases have done."

In allusion to the above the Saint Paul *Press* says it should be exceedingly sorry to believe that this article represents the views of the New Ulm people, and it adds the following:

"In happy contrast to this paltry trifling with the awful crime of that sad Christmas day, we take the following extract from the *Zeitung*, an able German paper of this city, which places just such an estimate upon this event as we might expect from the organ of the intelligent, orderly, law-abiding and liberty-loving Germans of Minnesota:

"If such a deed (the execution by the populace) might be accounted for by motives not foreign to human nature, the cruelties committed before and during the execution upon defenceless prisoners are deeds at once of cowardice and of barbarism, unworthy of our German nationality, unworthy of the age in which we live, unworthy of the party of freedom to which the majority of the New-Ulm population belongs.

Therefore, it devolves upon the people of New-Ulm to take care:

1. That the guilty ones do not escape from the punishment of the law.

2. In open mass meeting to declare their unconditional and absolute abhorrence of the brutalities committed upon the prisoners.'"

The Indian Massacres in Dakota—Savage Mutilation of the Dead.

Correspondence of the Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

FORT LARAMIE, D. T., Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1866.

We hear the rumor—which we dare not doubt—of a bloody and sanguinary fray at Reno, resulting in the loss of life of many of our fellow-comrades and soldiers. The rumors are very conflicting, yet at least fifty men are the victims of the Indian massacre. Yet later reports even exceed this. So soon as full particulars are received I will transmit them to you.

Lieut. H. S. BINGHAM, of the Second Cavalry, was killed some two weeks ago, near Fort Phil. Kearny. Sergt. WILLIAM BEAR was also killed at Reno, by the Indians, who came boldly up to within twenty yards of the outer stockade, and attacked, killed, and scalped him. Lieut. BINGHAM was gallantly leading his men into a charge, when, by some unaccountable means, he became detached from his command, some fifty or more yards, (owing to the timidity of his men, it is presumed,) and a natural consequence, was taken and killed. Three scalps were taken from his head. This may seem inexplicable to some readers of the [illegible], however, it is true. An Indian takes [illegible] the immediate top of the head, which is about equal in size to a silver dollar, or the circumference of an ordinary watch; thus, you see, when a very desirable pale-face, or "wasichi," (wau-su-chee,) is killed, and scalps are scarce, the whole scalp, or hair of the head, is taken and cut into smaller scalps for judicious distribution among the admirers of the article. I have the scalp of a red-skin, "Dacotah," (Sioux Indian,) which was given me by the "veteran hero," JAMES—or better known as "Jim Bridger," the oldest "Plainer" alive.

FORT LARAMIE, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1866.

EDITOR JOURNAL: Since writing the above (or yesterday's letter,) we are in receipt of the intelligence of a fearful and horrid massacre near Fort Phil. Kearny. Brevet Lieut.-Col. FETTERMAN, Capt. FREDERICK H. BROWN and Lieut. GRUMMOND, of the Eighteenth Infantry, are among the killed, ninety-four being the sum total. It appears that a party went out, under the command of Col. FETTERMAN, to attack the Indians, and, proceeding in a northerly direction, when but five miles from Fort Phil. Kearny, they were pounced upon by 2,000 Indians, who annihilated the whole command, except five citizens, who were in the rear some distance, and thereby avoided the ambuscade.

The mutilation of the bodies, a beholder tells me, was horrible in the extreme. Capt. BROWN was terribly cut up, and attendant atrocities were perpetrated upon the persons of the other victims. When my informant left the dead were being hauled in by the wagon loads. We are anxiously awaiting the full particulars, and hope that the report is exaggerated and unfounded.

Murder of a Government Officer by Indians in Arizona.

The Arizona (La Paz) *Gazette* gives the following particulars of the recent brutal murder of a Superintendent of Indian Affairs in that Territory:

"GEORGE W. LEIHY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Arizona, and H. C. EVERTS, his clerk, while traveling hitherward from Prescott, were assassinated a short distance this side of Bell's Ranch, and their bodies horribly mutilated by the Indians. They were accompanied by a well disposed Maricopa, who was probably carried away and tortured to death by the Apaches. They had left Bell's Ranch about half an hour, when the mule that had been ridden by Mr. EVERTS came running back with arrows sticking in him. Word was sent on to [illegible] Valley, and some soldiers went forward till they found the remains of LEIHY and EVERTS, horribly mutilated. The head of Mr. EVERTS was cut off, and, with Mr. LEIHY's heart, carried off by the Indians. The carcass of Mr. LEIHY had been burned, and the horses killed and cooked, upon which the Indians had feasted after their carnival of blood. Mr. LEIHY was universally known in this Territory. He leaves a family in Petaluma, California, and friends everywhere, to mourn him. Mr. EVERTS was comparatively a stranger in the Territory, and not very widely known; but a young man of great modesty and gentleness of character, who had made friends of all who came in contact with him. He leaves relatives in California."

The Relief of the Sufferers by the Quebec Fire.

From the Montreal Herald, Jan. 12.

It is very much to be regretted that such unsatisfactory arrangements were made, as seem to have been made, for the distribution of relief to the sufferers by the late great fire in Quebec. A large sum was in the first place appropriated by the Government, for the express purpose, as has been alleged, of affording immediate relief before organizations to obtain it could be formed. That sum, for a reason that has not yet appeared, seems to have remained untouched. The *Chronicle* says it has never been handed to the Treasurer at all, but to the Mayor, the Recorder and another gentleman, "in trust for the sufferers by the fire." Notwithstanding that $50,000 was thus obtained, and that liberal subscriptions flowed in from various parts of the Province, as well as from the States, a very urgent appeal was made to England, from whence, beside what was received from private sources, the munificent sum of £30,000 has been remitted. The total amount received from all sources up to the end of last month was $330,508, and of this there still remains in hand about $250,000, beside a balance in the hands of the Distributing Committee and a considerable portion of the purchases placed at the disposition of the Local Committees.

A meeting of the Relief Committee was held on Monday evening, and was of rather a stormy character. The Committee read letters both from England and the States, demanding explanations as to the proposed disposition of the large amount of money yet remaining in hand. It is further stated that the later remittances from England were accompanied by the express stipulation that the money should be applied to the relief of actual suffering, by providing wood, clothing and fuel. There unhappily seems to be a great deal of dispute as to whether distress exists or not, but we gather from all accounts that the necessities of the case have been pretty well met. If a further sum be required to save the poor people who have been deprived of their homes from suffering during the remainder of the Winter, the Committee can surely ascertain what amount is necessary and appropriate it forthwith. But even supposing that a few thousand dollars more are thus expended, it is obvious that a very large sum will yet remain unexpended. As to the action of the Government, we cannot help thinking that it was highly imprudent. Having decided to assume the responsibility of appropriating a very large sum, without the authority of Parliament, they should have made known at once what they had done, so that there might have been some sort of guide as to the extent subscription would have to be resorted to. That the sum they voted—even if it was only $50,000—was wholly disproportionate to the requirements of the case, is plainly shown by the fact that only some $80,000 have been expended. The private liberality which it was pretended the publication of their action might restrict, now turns out to have been unnecessarily strained; and we trust that it may not yet appear that it has been misplaced, as the conduct of the Committee and others concerned would at present lead people to believe.

The Disease Prevalent on the Isthmus.

In regard to the disease which broke out on the Isthmus, the General Agent of the American Transit Company at the Isthmus, under date of Dec. 31, writes as follows:

"It was first developed in two cases on the 16th of December, the day following the departure of the river steamers from San Juan del Nort. It appeared suddenly, and was very violent for the time it lasted. Nothing of the kind had previously shown itself on the Transit route, and Dr. MCWITTER, Surgeon, who accompanied the troops, pronounced it the cholera.

Seventy-six soldiers and one officer (Maj. GAMBLE) fell victims to the disease; also two civilians, passengers, and four employes of the Company's river boats. Up to the date of the last accounts from them, on the 30th ult., a period of fourteen days, no new cases had occurred within the last forty-eight hours.

The troops were in quarters at Virgin Bay, Lake Nicaragua, the eastern terminus of the land route between the Lake and the Pacific Ocean. The Surgeon and officers in charge expressed themselves well satisfied with the arrangements made by the Company.

The cabin passengers were sent to good hotels, and the steerage passengers were fed and lodged in the buildings of the Company.

The fine climate and good water at Virgin Bay had had a beneficial effect on the health of the passengers and troops.

There have been no deaths among the women and children. The whole number of passengers for California was 591, including the troops. The number for New-York was 298, making together a total of 889 passengers, who were at the same time on the Isthmus, and communicated there with one another."

How a Man Freezes to Death.

M. POUCHET lately read an interesting paper on this subject before the French Academy of Science. The author's inferences are as follows:

1. That the first phenomenon produced by cold is a contraction of the capillary vessels to such an extent that a globule of blood cannot enter; these vessels, therefore, remain completely empty.

2. The cold phenomenon is an alteration of the blood globules, which amounts to their complete disorganization.

3. Every animal completely frozen is absolutely dead, and no power can reanimate it.

4. When only a part is frozen, that part is destroyed by gangrene.

5. If the part frozen is not extensive, and only a few disorganized blood globules pass into circulation, the animal may recover.

6. But if on the contrary, the frozen part is of considerable extent, then the mass of altered globules brought into the circulation when the part is thawed, rapidly kills the animal.

7. For this reason a half-frozen animal may live a long time if maintained in this condition, since the altered globules do not get into circulation; but it expires rapidly as soon as the frozen part is thawed.

8. In all cases of congelation, death is due to the alteration of the blood globules, and not to any effect on the nervous system.

9. It results from these facts that the less rapidly the frozen part is thawed, the more slowly altered globules find their way into the circulation, and the greater the chances of the recovery of the animal.

Death of Judge Marchbanks, of Tennessee.

The Nashville *Union* of the 10th says: "The legal profession of Tennessee has lost one of its ablest members in the death of Hon. A. J. MARCHBANKS, which occurred at his residence, near McMinnville, on Friday last, after a brief illness. He was identified with the judicial history of the State for a quarter of a century, first as Chancellor, and subsequently as Circuit Judge. In these responsible trusts he was learned, conscientious, upright and dignified. He came to the bench after a laborious experience at the bar, and brought habits of application, views rigid and tenacious in construction of the principles of the law, and a clear and discriminating intellect. All these he gave to the duties of the office, and succeeded in administering his high functions with universal acceptance to attorneys and clients, and establishing a solid reputation as a jurist.

The Bonds Stolen at Mayville—Description and Reward.

Hon. W. G. FARGO, President of the Buffalo and Oil Creek Cross Cut Railroad Company, offers $1,000 reward for the recovery of the property, or the detection of the thieves who robbed the office of the Company at Mayville, on the 5th inst. The following is a description of the bonds, with the several amounts of money: $7,000 in national currency and greenbacks, including $600 or $700 in $1 and $2 bills on the Chautauqua County National Bank of Jamestown, and $200 or $300 in fractional currency. Also about $2,000 in Government bonds. United States bond No. 17,323, dated Feb. 25, 1862, $500, six per cent., Letter B. United States bond No. 17,324, third series, dated Feb. 25, 1862, $500 six percent., Letter B. United States bond, 7-30, dated Aug. 15, 1864, No. 1,136, $100. United States bond 7-30, dated Aug. 15, 1864, No. 309,909, $100. Beside the $1,000 for the recovery of the property, $100 is also offered for the conviction of each and every one of the thieves.

The Finances and the Financial History of the United States.

With this title Dr. CHAS. Baron DE HOCK, Imperial Privy Councillor of State of Austria, has written a very valuable work, just published by I. G. COTTA, at Stuttgardt. The spirit in which it was conceived and the scope and aim of this "Financial History" of our country, may best be known from its preface, which we translate entire:

"It was in the Fall of the year 1862, that I selected the finances of the United States as the subject of my studies. I was induced to it by the wonderful aspect which they began to present. A people, which for near half a century was favored to forget, that there once was taxation of internal commerce in support of the Central Government, and whose national debt was always small and repeatedly seemed to pass away entirely, inspired by love of country and the rights of mankind, took upon itself the most numerous and in their rate as well as in the manner of their collection the most burdensome taxes and a State debt which, increasing by many hundreds of millions every year, promised shortly to approach the debt which wealthy England had piled up through centuries. And, what is still more, those taxes were borne willingly, the loans furnished mostly by the country itself, and in the midst of a long and for bloody years unsuccessful civil war, the prosperity of the people grew in an unparalleled degree.

I could not pursue my work uninterruptedly, and it had to be postponed on account of the protracted negotiations for the commercial and customs treaty, which I concluded for Austria with the German Customs Union on the 11th of April, 1865; but as often as I returned to it, and with every new progress I made, I recognized the more fully its general and permanent interest. The financial history of the [illegible] in the past was on account of the complete [illegible] wisdom it evidenced, of the scientific questions it solved and, at its close connection with the political history and the great party contests of the country, of high importance; and the events of the present teach and instruct, by the immensity of the efforts of the people, by the final victory of freedom and justice, and, above all, by the miraculously quick and quiet return from a state of war to that of peace, from a bottomless deficit to an uncommonly high surplus of receipts over expenditures. Armies and navies, such as had never been known, vanished as by the word of a sorcerer; the generals of yesterday became the day after peaceable business men, and only the graves strewn over the country, the passions of the victors and of the defeated, the traces of waste and destruction, and, above all, five millions of new citizens who, theretofore, had been counted among chattels by the side of laboring cattle, gave proof of the strifes, the sufferings and the events of the civil war.

Of great importance to me was also the analogy of affairs in the United States with those of my own country (Austria.) There as here, a contest between unity and disruption, Federal and State prerogatives; as an aid in the contest an irredeemable paper currency and high, oppressive taxes; and it was worth while to inquire what were the means employed in America to secure the triumph of the Union, of a higher degree of cultivation, of freedom, and of the increasing prosperity of the people, while such results could not be achieved in Austria.

Finally, a thorough exposition of the financial condition may serve another purpose. Affairs in Europe assume from day to day a sadder and more threatening aspect; the stream of immigration to the pacified, free and powerfully-growing United States will soon be higher than it was even in the last decade, and will take in those classes who, on the new continent, seek more than merely a field for their physical labor. For these it is a necessity to know the financial laws of the home of their selection, which are now so deeply intertwined with every pursuit and every transaction of daily life, as well as to understand the causes which produced them, and which may determine their future development, that these emigrants may receive good counsel for the future conduct of their business and for the stand they will have to take in the public affairs in their new country."

So far the preface. It shows that the author is guided by friendly sentiment toward this country, and is determined fully to comprehend our situation. The work itself—as we perceive from a review of it in the Augsburg *Gazette* of Dec. 24—justifies in every respect the expectations raised by this preface, and we believe that a perusal of it would be of benefit, not only to emigrants, but to many of our own people. Some Americans, who think little of the peculiar conformation of our political communities, from township organizations up to State and Federal Government, would find it profitable to read what an eminent and learned foreigner, after close study, says about it. Baron DE HOCK is not unknown to financial literature. His work on the financial administration of France, published in 1857, has been read and even studied with avidity by French financiers; and another, on taxes and public expenditures, that appeared in 1863, was equally well received.

Address by Gen. Swayne to the Freedmen.

Major-Gen. SWAYNE, commander of the Military District of Alabama, and Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, made an address to the colored citizens of Montgomery at their emancipation celebration on New-Year's Day, some two thousand freedmen being present. He told them that these were times of trial, and the freedmen must be patient and not expect too much at once. Let them do their duty as honest citizens, be kind and charitable to all, and bide their time. He said that his blood had boiled with indignation at outrages which had been done under color of apprenticeship, and trusted that the Legislature would pass laws to prevent children from being torn from their parents. He would use every exertion to obtain the passage of a law giving plantation laborers a lien on the cotton crop to secure their wages.

Political Items.

GOV. THROCKMORTON, of Texas, has written a long letter to Washington, taking up in detail and denying the statements that the freedmen and Unionists are not well treated in that State. His letter is to be made public by the delegation from Texas, together with other documents showing the views of the officials and the people on the subject of reconstruction.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Observance of the Law Yesterday in this City and Brooklyn—Arrests by the Police.

That clause of the Excise Law which prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks during all the hours of Sunday came into operation yesterday, in accordance with the decision of the Board of Excise, and duly announced by an order of the Superintendent of Police, published in Saturday's TIMES ... the scene in Court, when the Judges rendered their decision in favor of the Board, seemed to disclose the presence of an unconquered combative element among the dealers, very many persons hastily concluded that there would be those who would attempt to defy the law, and many others who would surreptitiously evade it. As a rule the opposite of this was true yesterday. Liquor-stores were not only closed in obedience to the law, but there was a remarkable absence of the usual loiterers in the neighborhood of those places, such as might have been seen on any of the Sundays when the effort was made to enforce the same law last Summer. True, the snow may have had something to do with it, for it would take more than the mere hope of getting a drink to coax out of doors the thirstiest throat yesterday; nevertheless, it must be said that the law, as far as ascertainable to the mere observer passing along the avenues and streets, was properly respected. Nor was it apparent that any unusual vigilance of the Police was called for. Occasionally, when passing a lager-beer saloon, we could hear the hum of suppressed voices behind the closed doors and shutters; but as the lynx-eyed Police found no fault therewith, it was but charity to conclude that the peaceful Teutons were at prayers, and to mind our own business, and pass on. The great gardens in the suburbs—the resort in all seasons of the lager-loving multitude—were hermetically sealed against all comers. The visitors, however, were but few, and probably those only who were ignorant of the edict. On Third-avenue, we noticed four disconsolate looking youths, with sleepy eyes, unkempt hair, rowdy moustaches and drapery much disturbed, who crossed from side to side of the street, trying hopeful looking door-handles by the dozen, to find them inhospitable all. At last we saw them plunge into a drug-store, where they remained some time, to come out stealthily rubbing their mouths with their coat-sleeves. Probably they went in for rhubarb or a seidlitz, yet wicked people will say another result of that visit is within the bounds of possibility.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday passed off in a peaceable and orderly manner. No liquor was sold anywhere, and as far as could be ascertained, one arrest only was made for violating the Excise Law by exposing lager-beer for sale at an early hour in the morning. The place was promptly closed before a customer appeared. The Police of the Forty-first Precinct arrested HENRY MYERS for keeping his place of business open after 12 o'clock on Saturday night. In the Forty-second Precinct, the law was so rigidly enforced that even the cheap clothing-stores in Fulton and Main streets were compelled to close their doors. There was a number of persons who usually patronize the saloons near the Fulton Ferry, who assembled at different places, and in the absence of policemen tried the back doors in the hope of gaining admittance and procuring their morning bitters. They failed in every instance, as the entrances to every saloon (both front and rear) were firmly secured. An instance of the strict observance of the law in this precinct is shown by the fact that a Police sergeant could procure no spirits of any kind to be applied to the wounded leg of a railroad horse, which had been jammed between two cars. He at length succeeded in obtaining a little alcohol at a private house, and the animal was properly attended to.

There were no arrests whatever in the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Precincts, for keeping open on Sunday.

The Forty-eighth Precinct Police arrested JOSEPH KEIHL, who keeps a lager-beer saloon on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twentieth-street, for opening his place in the morning.

The Police of the Forty-ninth Precinct arrested the following for opening before sunrise on Saturday morning: John Johnson, (bartender for John Muller,) James McNally, John Myers, August Allert, Diedrich Teatyn, (clerk to F. Mohrmon,) and Charles Bogert, (clerk to William Bogert.) Lawrence Goldrick was arrested the same day for selling liquor without license. The parties were brought before Justice CORNWELL, who postponed the examination until this morning.

The druggists had more customers yesterday than usual, most of whom desired to purchase liquor for one purpose or another. Some had sick children, others sick wives, or other relatives, who stood in urgent need of stimulants. Very few, if any, succeeded in obtaining that which they wanted.

There were no arrests for intoxication or disorderly conduct during the day, although the night previous quite a number of jolly fellows were taken into custody and locked up until this morning.

THE DAY IN JERSEY.

The enforcement of the law had the effect of sending a large number of the regular drinkers on a pilgrimage to the Jerseys for their usual allowance. In Jersey City the public houses in the vicinity of the ferry did a thriving business. Hundreds of people crossed over the ferry and remained a sufficient length of time to drink their complement and then return home. Officer BALDWIN, who is stationed at the ferry, reports that after 1 P. M. over one hundred New-Yorkers returned home in a state of intoxication. Hoboken was also visited by New-York topers, but they conducted themselves in an orderly manner.

THE ARRESTS.

During the session of the Tombs Police Court yesterday twelve persons were arraigned before Justice DOWLING, charged with violation of the fourteenth section of the Excise Law, which reads as follows:

"All persons licensed as herein provided shall keep the places at which they are so [illegible] to [illegible] liquors, wines, [illegible] between the hours of 12 o'clock at night and sunrise, and on Sundays, completely and effectually closed. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent hotels from receiving and otherwise entertaining the traveling public on Sundays, subject to the restrictions contained in this section."

Under this reading the Magistrate held the accused to bail in the sum of $300 each. Their names are as follows:

JOHN LACY, No. 59 New-Chambers-street.
PETER WEICHMAN, No. 55 Cherry-street.
SAMUEL NORTON, No. 279½ Water-street.
HERMAN HAUS, No. 30 Walker-street.
FREDERICK WELLAND, No. 93 Hudson-street.
HENRY LIEBURKEL, No. 228 Church-street.
GOTTLIEB CLEMENT, No. 426 Broome-street.
PATRICK ROCHHERR, No. 502 Canal-street.
GEORGE ARDEL, No. 177 Duane-street.
JOHN NIBBE, No. 59 Vesey-street.
HENRY HERDGARD, No. 383 Greenwich-street.
HERMAN OTTEN, No. 14 Franklin-street.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court the following named persons were admitted to bail in the sum of $300 each, by Justice LEDWITH:

HENRY THOLE, No. 166 West Houston-street.
JUSTICE HECK, No. 76 Sixth-avenue.
FREDERICK SCHILLING, No. 170 Greene-street.
NICHOLAS JUDGE, No. 313 Eighth-avenue.
HENRY STUBE, No. 281 First-avenue.
HENRY LINSNER, ———.

At the Essex Market Police Court, Justice SHANDLEY committed the following named persons to bail in the sum of $100 each.

JAMES TINTE, No. 64 Goerck-street.
GEORGE HENNINGS, No. 84 Jackson-street.
GRETA NEBS, No. 340 Delancey-street.
PHILIP STRAUSS, No. 66 Hester-street.
CHARLES VINCENT, No. 31 Allen-street.
R. VAN OESEN, No. 28 Chrisite-street.
GERARD H. KAUTENS, No. 166 Delancey-street.
A. MCKEEVER, No. 33 Munroe-street.
ADOLPH HOFFMAN, No. 161 Ludlow-street.
FREDERICK J. TITJEN, No. 81 Norfolk-street.

At the Yorkville Court the following persons were arraigned and held to bail in the sum of $300 each to answer:

W. H. VANDERVEER, corner One-Hundred-and-Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue.
DENNIS HOGAN, corner Forty-eighth-street and Lexington-avenue.
DEIDRICH STEYMAN, corner Sixty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.
FREDERICK KRONE, corner Sixty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.
JOHN SHAW, Third-avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets.
JACOB MARTIN, Second-avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets.
REYNOLD RELMART, corner Third-avenue and Seventieth-street.
WILLIAM BOWLES, No. 752 Sixth-avenue.
DANIEL W. KORNER, corner Third-avenue and Seventy-third-street.
WILLIAM DIPPERMANN, Tenth-avenue, between One-Hundred-and-Thirty-seventh and One-Hundred-and-Thirty-eighth streets.
VALENTINE PFAFFMAN, No. 623 Second-avenue.

The trial of all these cases will take place at the Court of General Sessions.

AGGREGATE NUMBER OF ARRESTS.

During the six hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning the following arrests were made by the Police throughout the City. Those Precincts omitted made no arrests:

Precincts.	Arrests.	Precincts.	Arrests.
3	2	15	1
4	2	16	1
5	2	18	1
10	1	19	1
14	1		
		Total	12

The following is the aggregate number of arrests made for violation of the Excise Law and intoxication from 6 o'clock yesterday morning until midnight, as reported by the Police Captains at the Central Office.

Precincts.	Arrests.	Precincts.	Arrests.
4	3	16	1
5	14	17	3
6	14	18	9
7	1	19	10
8	9	21	2
9	1	22	12
10	8	23	1
11	1	27	2
12	4	28	2
13	10	31	1
14	1	32	2
Total			111
Previously reported			12
Grand Total			123

The whole number of arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct from 12 o'clock on Saturday night until midnight of yesterday were about 75.

At a late hour last night, Capt. WARD and a section of his men from the Twenty-second Precinct made a descent upon a lager-beer saloon and dance-hall kept by JOHN AUCH, in Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, where a number of persons were found dancing. These, with the proprietor of the establishment, were all arrested and locked up for the night.

The New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society.

The Board of Managers of the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society held a regular monthly meeting, on Friday evening, 11th inst., in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, the President, W. W. CORNELL, in the chair. Thirty-four delegates responded to their names at roll-call. Reports from 18 schools were submitted by delegates, showing not a single declination, numerically or spiritually, and in many cases a decided progress in every respect. Rev. D. L. MARKS, Pastor in charge of Missions on the west side of the city, reported that during the month about 1,000 families had been visited; 4,000 pages of tracts distributed; 30 sermons preached; 25 prayer and class meetings held; 45 sessions of Mission Sabbath-schools, and also that a deep religious interest was manifested throughout the district under his supervision. About 100 children have been brought into the Mission schools, and 14 added to the church. Christmas festivals had been held in all the schools except Thirty-fifth-street Mission, which substituted a concert. Watch night services were held for the Mission schools at the Thirty-fifth-street Chapel. Two new schools have been organized during the year on the west side of the City, and now number 26 officers and teachers and 164 scholars. The total number in the Missions on the west side of the City is 99 officers and teachers and 1,009 children—showing a total gain of 558 to the schools during the year. Rev. GEORGE COLLIS, Pastor of Missions on the east side of the City, reports that all the schools are in a prosperous condition and have realized some increase. The number on the registries of the schools is: Officers and teachers, 96; scholars, 843. During the month 1,007 visits have been made, prayer offered in 72 families, 28 sermons preached, 20 week evening meetings held, 2,000 pages of tracts circulated and one person baptized.

The report of the Treasurer was read, showing expenditures during the past two months to have been $22,454 36, and balance in hand $562 22.

After some further business of less importance, the Board adjourned to meet again on Friday evening, Feb. 8, at the new Mission Rooms, No. 392 Grand-street.

The annual meeting of the Society will be held at the Washington-square M. E. Church, Fourth-street, on Monday evening, the 28th inst., when the usual reports will be submitted, and an address will be delivered by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS and other eminent clergymen who are expected to be present.

It is understood that arrangements are being made for the establishment of an institute for the training of Sunday-school officers and teachers, and also a select free reading-room for them, furnished with a library, maps, charts, &c.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A BOARDING-HOUSE FOR WORKWOMEN.—An effort is being made to establish in this City a boarding-house for workwomen, of whom there are more than 30,000 in New-York. It is proposed to obtain a house in a central neighborhood, to furnish it neatly but inexpensively, to oblige those occupying it to conform to certain rules, to place it under the charge of a competent matron, and to put the price of board at the lowest possible rate which will at once cover the daily expenses and secure the class of women for whom the house is designed. Funds alone are wanted to carry the project into execution. Three thousand dollars will be sufficient for the purpose. It is believed that much good may be done by such an institution, and that the hundreds of young women now exposed to all sorts of temptations and thereby liable to fall into a career of vice, may be prevented from so doing and preserved as useful members of society. The following gentlemen are interested in the matter, and will give any information that may be desired: Revs. Morgan A. Dix, Thomas Gallaudet, T. M. Peters, Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., C. A. Washburn, G. H. Houghton, F. C. Ewer; Messrs. Joseph P. Beach and S. L. M. Barlow.

TEMPERANCE.—A novel entertainment, entitled the Trial of John Barleycorn, *alias* Strong Drink, charged with murder, robbery, &c., will be offered this evening by Neptune Division, Sons of Temperance, at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. This thriving organization is accomplishing a great and extensive work in the vicinity in which its Sunday night public meetings are held, and very many names are thereby added weekly to its roll of membership. The trial is said to be worth hearing.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Dr. Czapkay, United States Consul to Bucharest, and Gen. Rutherford, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. L. S. Trimble, Kentucky, is at the Southern Hotel. Gen. R. Clay Crawford, Pennsylvania, Hon. F. C. Beaman, Michigan, and Hon. J. E. Dow, Maine, are at the Astor House. Mme. Parepa and Sig. Ferranti are at the Clarendon Hotel.

SEVERELY BURNED.—At a late hour on Saturday night ANN BROWN, residing at No. 5 Mission-place, (Five Points,) was severely if not dangerously burned by her dress catching fire from the accidental upsetting of a stove. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Sixth Ward Police.

GRAND NATIONAL SKATING TOURNAMENT.—A skating tournament is to take place on Wednesday next at OATMAN's Skating Rink, corner of Fifth-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, to which all lovers of the art are invited.

MEETING OF DENTISTS.—A meeting of great importance to the dental profession is to be held at 1 and 7½ P. M. to-day, at the college in Fifth-avenue, near Twenty-second-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

UNIVERSAL OBEDIENCE TO THE EXCISE LAW—ONLY ONE VIOLATION—NO ARRESTS FOR INTOXICATION.—The liquor dealers of the Eastern District yesterday complied with the provisions of the Excise Law in every particular, the only exception being the keeper of a restaurant with liquors in Franklin-street, Greenpoint, named AUGUST KONOW. He was arrested at 8 o'clock in the morning by Sergeant HOLBROW, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, and locked up during the day and night. There was also but one case of intoxication noticed in the three Police Precincts comprising the District, and no arrests was made for that offence. The solitary instance of intoxication noticed was that of an old man said to have been formerly a staunch Temperance advocate. The Father Matthew Societies held large and enthusiastic meetings at their different headquarters in the evening, and a demonstration was held at Washington Hall under the auspices of the Eureka Division Sons of Temperance. Congratulatory addresses were delivered, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed at all the gatherings. In many of the churches the pastors alluded to the law incidentally, and prayed fervently for its rigorous enforcement. The streets of the District were nearly deserted throughout the day, but a prevailing snow storm was the principal cause of this.

A MARRYING MAN.—A man named JOHN MILLS was arrested on Saturday on the complaint of LOUISA MILLS, to whom he was married some years ago, who charges him with bigamy. As alleged, the accused deserted her and married another woman in New-York. After living with her for a while they quarreled and separated. Subsequently, as reported, he married another woman, and they also parted. He then bethought himself of his first love, and coming to her house in East Brooklyn, desired to make up with her for past misdeeds and live with her again. She promptly refused, however, when he commenced destroying her carpets and other housekeeping articles. She complained to the Police about the matter, and Officer DECLUE, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, took him into custody on the charge of bigamy. He was locked up to answer.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—A drunken row occurred in ALEXANDER GUISE's lager-beer saloon in Hamilton-avenue, on Saturday night. The proprietor in attempting to quell the disturbance was roughly handled, and seizing a knife stabbed a man named LUDWIG NELSON. The wounds are of a slight character. GUISE was arrested and is held for a hearing.

FIRE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the stable of JOHN FARRELL, in Columbia-street, resulting in its destruction. The loss is estimated at $275, upon which there was no insurance. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

NEW-JERSEY.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—At an early hour yesterday morning the residence of JAS. R. DEY, at West End, Hudson City, was burglariously entered and robbed of several hundred dollars worth of silver ware, jewelry and wearing appareł. The robbers, a man and boy, were pursued by Mr. DEY, who fired at them, when they dropped the most valuable of the articles and then escaped. Among the articles not recovered were some octagon silver napkin rings, some studs and jewelry.... A man named PATRICK GRACE, boarding at No. 139 Washington-street, Hoboken, had his trunk broken open two nights since and robbed of $40 in money. The robbery is supposed to have been committed by some one of the boarders.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 12.

FLOUR is quiet, with receipts of 8,743 bbls.; shipped, 5,800; Spring, extra, $10 37½@$12. WHEAT 2c.@3c. lower; at $2 15@$2 21. CORN unchanged and firm; receipts, 38,000 bushels at $1 79¼@$2 70. OATS dull and nominal, at $1 43¾. RYE quiet; closed firm at $1 88. BARLEY neglected at $2 71. MESS PORK firm and in good demand at $18 50. LARD, 11¼c.@11¾c. DRESSED HOGS firmer, closing at $6 65@$6 80. The week now closing has been an active one for packers and dealers in Hogs; more Hogs have been received during the past six days than for any corresponding period in nearly two years, and should the weather and roads continue good the receipts for next week will doubtless again be large. This brisk movement in Hogs creates a steady demand on our banks for money by country correspondents, which, with large local requirements, renders the money market decidedly close. The current rate of interest is 10 ₩ cent., and among borrowers, packers had the preference.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 12.

COTTON dull and ½c. lower; low Middlings, 31c.@31½c.; Middlings, 32c.@32½c.; sales, 3,000 bales; receipts, 2,302; cleared, 12,686 bales; stock, 209,159 bales. SUGAR—Demand active at full prices; Fair, 10½c.; Prime to Choice, 10¾c.@12½c. MOLASSES—Demand active and prices firm; Fair, 63c.; Prime to Choice, 68c.@72c. STERLING EXCHANGE, 144½@145. NEW-YORK SIGHT EXCHANGE, ⅛. GOLD, 133¾. FREIGHTS—Tonnage scarce; offerings free; rates very firm; Cotton, steam to New-York, 1⅛c.; sail, 1½c.; steam to Liverpool, 1¼d.; sail, ⅝d.@11-16d.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Jan. 12.

FLOUR is in moderate demand, and market unchanged; sales 700 to 1,200 bbls. at $12@$12 25 for No. 1 Spring; $13 75@$14 for Red Winter; $15 for White; $15 75@$16 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR dull at $7. WHEAT quiet; sales of 360 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $2 65. CORN closed nominal at $1 12 for No. 1 in car lots. OATS nominal at 65c. for choice Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. SHORTS $18@$21; SHIPSTUFFS $25@$27; MIDDLINGS $33@$35 ₩ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS as follows: Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 12.

FLOUR—The demand is moderate and the market steady; sales 200 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11 75, and 100 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $12. WHEAT steady and in moderate demand; sales four car loads of White Canada at $2 87. CORN quiet at $1 for old, and 88c.@90c. for new. OATS quiet at 50c. BARLEY nominal at $1@$1 03. RYE quiet at $1. PROVISIONS heavy. MESS PORK quoted at $20 50. LARD steady at 12½c.@13c. DRESSED HOGS nominal at 7¾c.@8c., as to quality. WHISKY firm at $2 39 in a retail way.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 12.

TOBACCO unchanged; $3 25@$12 50. Superfine FLOUR, $9 70. Prime Red WHEAT, $2 80. Shelled Corn, 70c.; ear, 60c. OATS, 65c. HOGS nominal at $6 25. COTTON, 31c.@32c.; sales, 100 bales at 31c. MESS PORK, $20 50. Shoulders in bulk, 8c. Sides, 11c. LARD, 12½c., in tierces. BACON SHOULDERS, 12½c. Clear Sides, 13½c. HAMS, 16½c.; Sugar Cured, 17½c. WHISKY, $2 31.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 12.

COTTON dull at 30½c. FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $2 25 for No. 2 Spring; $2 70 for Prime; $2 90 for Choice. CORN declined to 78c.@81c. OATS dull at 61c.@63½c. PROVISIONS unchanged. HOGS steady at $6@$6 25. Number packed to date, 136,000—exceeding entire packing last season 18,000. WHISKY firmer at $2 10@$2 15.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Jan. 12.

FLOUR weak at $10 50 for double extra. WHEAT, $2 18 for No. 1, $2 01¼ for No. 2, $1 83@$1 84 for No. 3. OATS, 45c. CORN, 64c. MESS PORK, $18. LARD, 18½c. DRESSED HOGS, $6 75@$7. Receipts, 1,000 bbls. flour, 2,000 bushels wheat. Shipments, 1,500 bbls. flour, 2,300 bushels wheat.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 12.

FLOUR dull at $9 50@$10 50. WHEAT dull, Spring 5c. lower. WHISKY dull; 26c. in bond. HOGS dull at $7@$7 40; receipts 300. MESS PORK firm at $20 for city brands; demand light. BULK MEATS lower. LARD firmer; Prime. Kettle 12c. Gold 133, buying. Money in pressing demand.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Jan. 12.

The receipts of Cotton for the week have been 662 bales; receipts from September to date, 36,690 bales; shipped during the week, 1,826 bales; shipped since September, 20,071 bales.

MOBILE, Saturday, Jan. 12.

Sales of Cotton to-day have reached 2,500 bales. There was a general demand throughout the day. The stock on sale was light, the factories, claiming full rates, closing firm. Middling at 31½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 12.

COTTON quiet; 31½c.; SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady 63c.; RESIN firm from $3 to $6 50 per bbl. TAR $1 70.

NASHVILLE, Saturdap, Jan. 12.

COTTON market active; sales 500 bales at 28c.@29c. Received, 690 bales; shipped 836 bales. Other markets quiet.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 12.

COTTON market flat; sales 136 bales Middling at 31c.@32c.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Jan. 12.

COTTON dull; sales small; Middling at 32½c.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

COTTON quiet and unchanged; Middling 32½c.@33c.

[Advertisement.]

The excellence of KENT's East India Coffee is the theme of universal remark. Its praises are in everybody's mouth. For sale by all Grocers, at 25 cents per pound. Wholesale Depot, No. 154 Reade-st., near Greenwich-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

China	Jan. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Tarifa	Jan. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	Jan. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Jan. 19	New-York	Hamburg.
Erin	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Jan. 19	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Paris	Jan. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Manhattan	Jan. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Ville de Paris	Jan. 3	Havre	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 5	Hamburg	New-York.
Cuba	Jan. 12	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.

Teaser	Jan. 16	New-Orleans.
Havana	Jan. 19	Havana and New-Orleans
Carlotta	Jan. 19	Vera Cruz *via* Havana.
Montgomery	Jan. 19	New-Orleans.
Gen. Meade	Jan. 19	New-Orleans.
Rising Star	Jan. 21	Aspinwall.
North America	Jan. 22	Rio and Para.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Noorth Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Herman Livingston, for Savannah—Miss Minnie Link, A. Kenner, J. H. Sanders, Charles B. F[illegible] wife and child, G. W. Chapin, W. G. Brown and son, D. Law and son, R. L. Tillison, R. Tillison, D. L. Buswell, H. Keller, R. S. Remington, J. R. Schofield, G. Hastings, Dennis Falvey, J. A. Winkler, J. Cohen, Mary Martin, Col. Shaurman, Charles W. Thomas.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets..... 4 56 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 25 | Gov. Island. 2 14 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 13.

Arrived.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., 10 miles S. of Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship Moneka, hence for Charleston; same date, 9 P. M., 10 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah.

Bark Alcyone, (of Stockton,) Partridge, New-Orleans 28 ds., with mdse. to Walsh & Carver. Crossed the bar in co. with bark Aberdeen, Anderson, bound to Liverpool.

Bark Gattorono M., (Ital.,) Costa, Taganrog via Malta 72 ds., with wool to master. Has had very heavy weather the entire passage; lost and split sails. On the 1st inst. was within 60 miles of New-York.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 13—Arr. bark Sir George Grey, from Algoa Bay.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12—Arr. steamship Moneka, from New-York; Falcon, from Baltimore; schrs. Charlotte Swan, from New-York. Cld. steamship Whirlwind, for Philadelphia; Saragossa and Delaware, for New-York; bark Helen Sands, for Liverpool; brig J. Baker, for Philadelphia; brig L. M. Merrill, for Boston.

13th—Arr. steamer Jonas Sparks and schr. Lilly, from Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 11, P. M.—Arr. steamer Equator, (of New-York,) Capt. Clark, from Halifax N. S., 5th inst., for Portland; Jan. 6, while in a gale, she lost her smoke-stack, burst her steam-pipe, and sustained other injuries. She will have to be towed to some port for repairs.

Also arr. bark Tejuca, of Searsport, from Benaire for Boston.

Jan. 12—Arr. bark Hadley, from Baltimore for Boston; brig America, (Br.,) from Havana for St. John, N. B.; on the 27th December, in a gale, she was thrown on her beam ends, and had to cut away her foremast to right the vessel; she also lost her jibboom.

Also arr. brig M. L. G., (Br.,) from Turks Island, via Newport, for Boston; Arcturus, (Br.,) from New-York for St. John, N. B.; schrs. Hattie, from Elizabethport for Salem; Magnum Bonum, from New-York for Boston; Nil Desperandum, Roberts, C. W. Dyer.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12—Arr. schr. Independence, from Boston. Sld. steamships Fung Shuey, for New-York, and Juniatta, for Philadelphia.

13th—Sld. steamships George Washington and Rapidan, for New-York, at 7 A. M.

PORTLAND, Jan. 13—The steamship Hibernia, Capt. Dutton, sailed at 5:30 this morning for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 12—Cld. brig Scotland, for Boston. Sld. steamers San Salvador, for New-York; Tibbetts, for Boston. Arr. steamer Tonawanda, from Philadelphia, 4 days behind.

13th—Arr. steamer Gen. Barnes, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship City of Baltimore, which was aground on the S. W. Spit Saturday afternoon, came off at high water the same night, with the assistance of the Coast Wrecking Co.'s powerful steamers A. Fletcher, Gladiator and A. Winants, and proceeded immediately to sea.

The Bremen steamship Hansa sailed from Quarantine at 11 o'clock Saturday night.

SPRING FASHIONS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(Or Double Spring)

SKIRTS,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE

Present Fashion of Ladies' Dresses,

2¼, 2¾ AND 3 YARDS IN CIRCUMFERENCE,

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

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CELEBRATED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,

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ALSO at Wholesale, by LEADING JOBBERS.

JANUARY, 1867.

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FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES or HERALD complete, from Jan. 1, 1861, to present time. Address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

TO DENTISTS.

The Dentists of New-York and vicinity are requested to meet at the DENTAL COLLEGE, (5th-av. and 23d-st.,) THIS DAY at 1 and 7½ o'clock.

A MURDER TRIAL WILL BE HELD this evening at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, when John Barleycorn, *alias* Strong Drink, will be arraigned, and doubtless convicted. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Trial commences at 8 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 119, Jan. 12, 1867.

30, 59, 13, 11, 9, 8, 7, 5, 70, 65, 32, 14, 15.

KENTUCKY—CLASS E, Jan. 12, 1867.

48, 1, 7, 4, 57, 15, 61, 60, 28, 72, 44, 20, 21.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 43, Jan. 12, 1867.

16, 15, 60, 2, 73, 11, 44, 55, 17, 49, 42, 65, 68.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 44, Jan. 12, 1867.

64, 35, 71, 27, 66, 28, 57, 13, 9, 39, 21, 40, 1.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 159 Fulton-st.